100 GOLD WATCHES FREE.

MARVELLOUS OFFER :—If you want one, write to us without delay. With your letter send us Rs. 2-8, M. O., for which we will forward you a nice Case containing "NON-PERIL DENTOLE" together with our OFFER. After you receive the beautiful Watch, we shall expect you to show it to your friends and call their attention to this advertisement. The Watch is sent free by registered post on your complying with our Advertisement and with the MARVELLOUS offer which we will send. The Watch is warranted for 5 years. Orders not executed by V. P. P. Packing and Postage extra.

MAPIT BROS.
NEW ROAD, LAHORE.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,538—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sail ing. 1901.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 2 P.M.				
14th July	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9305
22nd ,,	ARCADIA.....	6963	.....	.....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL.....	5294	MARMORA	10500
4th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	PERSIA	7904	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7458	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6322
30th ,,	MALTA	6084	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected against all risks.
PARCELS cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905,
NERA	5,976	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905,
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.

THEREAFTER ON THURSDAY,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July 1905,
AUSTRALIEN	6,615	Verron	19th Aug. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
9, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Moser	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND,	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905,
† NIPPON	L. Scioh	6,316	27th ,, ,,
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	29th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS LINE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 498. Saloon Rs. 650

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 2 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cradiotto	5,993	27th July,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, from the Victoria Dock. No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY 17th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bussaire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 18th July, calling at Karachi, Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 19th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to KING & Co., London, or Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ..... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Siam, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA ...	H. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	5296	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3368	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cossipore

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

FACTS.

STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions, they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time, including bad blood poisons cases, many operations have been dispensed with, many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used and bowels being regulated by external use of Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. Cures B. C. Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases, in case of unknown, including elephantiasis or leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to. failures are

For particulars apply to
Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand direct from Manufacturers of TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES the following Brands

	Rs.	As.
Wadath Tobaccos, Mild, Medium and Full per ½lb tin	1	6
STATE EXPRESS.		
No. 999 Virginia Tobacco gold tipped per tin of 50	2	4
No. 555 Virginia Tobacco plain per tin of 50 ...	1	8
Astorias large per tin of 50...	2	4
No. 28 Turkish Tobaccos per tin of 50	2	4
No. 40 Turkish Tobaccos flat medium per tin of 50	2	8
No. 50 Turkish Tobaccos large per tin of 50 ...	2	12

The above Brands are the latest and the best that we recommend to any of the Smokers.

Up-country order per V. P. P.

PLEASE ASK FOR THEM AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS AND TOBACCONISTS,
21, HAMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents can also supply their Papers

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	„ „	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	„ „	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	„ „	27
"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.		
GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	„ „	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co., AGUE SPECIFIC.
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

[ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS,

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 „

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) [illegible] and Co., Karan and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEHRON

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICKTY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	130 0
Embossed „ „ „	52 8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40 0
Embossed „ „ „	20 8
Plain „ „ „	17 0
New Art „ „ „	36 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from... ...	Rs. 3 to 28 0
Solid Silver „ „	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21 0
„ „ 9 „ „	80 0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF INTE[illegible]

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH [illegible] OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE C[illegible] BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are on moderate Rates at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 250 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	32 6	25 7	64 5	47 11	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	26 15	64 5	47 13	38	21
22	22 9	50 0	34 7	27 7	64 5	47 15	38 2	22
23	22 1	50 13	34 0	27 0	64 5	47 13	38 1	23
24	22 9	51 8	33 10	26 7	64 13	47 14	37 14	24
25	24 2	52 5	35 4	28 0	64 13	48 0	38 4	25
26	24 11	53 2	35 15	28 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	36 10	29 4	65 1	48 8	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	37 5	29 13	65 4	48 12	39 3	28
29	26 9	55 13	38 1	30 8	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	38 13	31 0	65 10	48 9	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	39 10	31 11	65 13	48 0	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	40 7	32 6	66 0	48 8	40 0	32
33	29 8	59 15	41 4	33 2	66 4	49 12	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	42 2	33 15	66 8	50 4	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	42 15	34 13	66 15	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	43 10	35 12	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	44 6	36 11	67 9	51 1	42 11	37
38	34 6	65 16	45 3	37 11	67 14	51 13	43 3	38
39	35 8	67 6	45 15	38 11	68 3	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	46 8	39 11	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	47 8	40 11	68 19	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	48 4	41 14	69 12	54	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	49 1	42 13	70 6	54 13	47 3	43
44	42 6	74 13	49 15	43 13	71 0	55 14	48 6	44
45	43 14	76 7	50 13	44 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The Life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 500 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System of Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest utlay of two rupees.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether arising from worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, morbid fancies, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, nightly emissions, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Raising up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these foods bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the [illegible] Work of the [illegible] week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

[illegible] Subscription Rs. 12 [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1905, for constructing all ROADS, FOOTPATHS, DRAINS, SEWERS, &c., on this Board's Scheme VII (Colaba Reclamation).

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. One thousand (1,000) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 13th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RANCHORDAS HURGOWANDAS has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to KHOJA RAHIM RAMJI. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of Mortgage charge, lease, lien, inheritance, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the claim known in writing to the Undersigned at 86, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, all such claims (if any) will, on completion of the sale, be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marutt Street, Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 62 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 443,443, New No. 5483, Old Survey No. 750, New Survey No. 8741, and Assessed in the Books of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2473, Street Nos. 52,54 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North and East by the property of Luxmibai, wife of Harkisson Bhaichand, on the South by Hanuman Lane, and on the West by the house of Bhikhaji Fakirchand Engineer.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1905.

ખોજા રહીમ રામજી,
i.e. KHOJA RAHIM RAMJI.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st till SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1905.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS.

OUR BUSINESS both at BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD which was CLOSED for one WEEK, out of respect to the MEMORY of our DECEASED FATHER, RAJA DEEN DAYAL, Nawab Musavvir Jung Bahadur, will REOPEN on THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, for business as usual. We take this opportunity to offer our acknowledgement to our numerous friends, patrons and constituents for their expressions of sympathy which they have kindly addressed to us on this occasion of our sad bereavement and hope that they will continue the support and confidence which our business has enjoyed hitherto.

The principles on which the business was conducted hitherto by us during Raja Bahadur Musavvir Jung's life time will be maintained intact in future.

[illegible] CHANDRA,
RAJA DARMAN CHANDRA,
RAJA GY[illegible]

THE JAMES [illegible] MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 17th July, 1905, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 10th July, 1905.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 15th July, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1905.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 17th July, 1905, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 10th July, 1905.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 15th July, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1905.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 17th July, 1905, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 10th July, 1905.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 15th July, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1905.

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[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept.," "Bombay Gazette."

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PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Parsee Bazar Street. Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., Grahams Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

AN ENGLISHMAN (Journalist) Newly arrived is anxious to find QUARTERS as PAYING GUEST with private English family (no boarding houses.) Box No. 67 S., care of "Bombay Gazette."

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retired, will be happy to receive as many applications for advice as any persons care to post to him from India during the first two or three weeks of July, but will be glad if no further applications for advice except in urgent cases be posted to him from India until about 15th August so as to give him less work during that month. All urgent business will, however, be attended to as usual, and he will be happy to receive any number of applications for advice thenceforward. 42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 4, 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co., Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall, Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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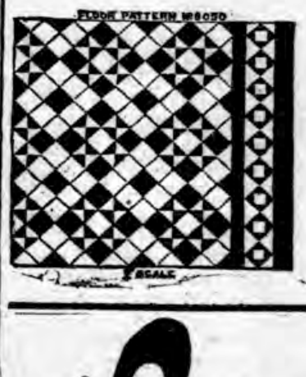
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A cure is effected with one bottle. Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle. See Medical Report on this fact.

REPORTS FROM MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

DR. JOSEPH writes:—"I have used Dr. Copland's Anti-Plague Solution in a large number of plague cases that came under my treatment in camp, and I am glad to be able to say that I did not lose a single patient to whom I administered the solution. After carefully watching the progress of the disease and the action of the medicine, I have come to the conclusion that Dr. Copland's Anti-Plague Solution is the only effective remedy yet discovered for this pest."

DR. FOWLER writes:—"I have administered your Anti-Plague Solution to 360 patients of whom 349 recovered within four days after the treatment was commenced. The remaining eleven succumbed as they were brought to me in the final stage of the disease, when recovery was hopeless. I consider the solution a wonderful specific."

Dr. Norris of Purna writes under date 22nd September 1903:—"I am glad to inform you that out of three bottles of Dr. Copland's Plague Solution I got from you when I was at Jalna, I tried two bottles on two patients and both of them thoroughly recovered. I have got much faith in the medicine. Please send me the same, Dr. Copland's Plague Solution, six bottles at your earliest convenience."

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,

[illegible] BROADWAY, MADRAS.

A Hospital Nurse's Suffering.

She candidly admits that her lasting cure is due to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and that nothing else could help her.

14, Blueschool Street, Hereford, England. 17th August, 1902.

"DEAR SIRS,—I thought you would perhaps like to know of the good your medicine, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, has done me, and if you care to publish my letter I do not mind your doing so, because it may be the means of saving others from suffering. I used to be a hospital nurse until I was taken seriously ill with kidney and bladder trouble. I had noticed for 3 or 4 weeks that there was something wrong with me; I could not get any refreshing sleep at nights, and I used to feel quite 'done up' when I arose in the mornings; all the day I was tired and wretched.



Miss Day.
(*From a Photo.*)

"I did not give up my work without a struggle, however, and kept trying all sorts of medicines which I thought might help me. But instead of improving, far worse symptoms came; the kidney's secretions were irregular, and I was fast losing strength.

"I knew it was no good to try to hold out any longer, so I gave up my position in the hospital, and stayed at home. I was obliged to take to my bed, where I lay for 11 weeks. The urinary trouble had now got so serious that I had to use a catheter. I was also suffering agonies from inflamation of the bladder.

"It was when I was in this condition that my mother got some of your medicine, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, for me to try. I took the medicine, carefully following the directions, and before long, to my delight, there was a decided improvement; the kidneys became better, and I had sound, refreshing sleep.

"After a few days I was able to get up, and soon I was improved in every way. There were no more urinary troubles, and the inflamation of the bladder was cured.

"I don't know what I should have done if I had not heard of and used Doan's kidney medicine. I have never come across anything so reliable as Doan's; indeed, nothing else I tried gave me any relief. Again thanking you, dear sirs, I remain, Yours faithfully, (Signed) (Miss) E. A. DAY."

On March 25th, 1903, our representative called on Miss Day, and asked her whether her cure had proved lasting. "Yes," she replied emphatically, "I am glad to say it has; I have kept in splendid health since Doan's Pills cured me, and have never had any sign of the old disorders coming back."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE.

THE FINEST HAIR-DRESSING EXTANT. COOLING, REFRESHING, RESTORATIVE AND STIMULATING.

BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE is a most pleasant, soothing, stimulating and invigorating application for the head, specially recommended to residents on the plains of India. It is a most useful addition to the Toilet, it promotes and nourishes the growth of hair, and renders it soft, silky and glossy. Applied by means of the sprinkler to the head after exposure to the sun, it is most refreshing and exhilarating.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

CHEMISTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD,

AND

52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,

MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 13.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... £90 7/16 = + 3/16
3 do. Rentes ... £99 1/4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... £105 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £65 3-4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 27 5/16 = unchanged
2 months hence ... 27 1/16 = do
Spot in New York ... 59 1/4 = + 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25·14 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin ... 20·47 = − 1/2
New York Demand ... 4·86 3/4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 7/8 per cent = do
3 " " ... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 1 1/8 per cent = − 1/4
7 day market loans ... 1 3/8 per cent = unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000 for S America.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 J J sellers quiet

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 5 1/4d value.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 1/4 J J sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed irregular, East Indian dull. Manchester firm. Total sales 3,000. Spot 5·97 — 02. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 8,000. Futures closed irregular.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·76 −18	5·76 −18	5·77 −18
Oct.-Nov. 5·78 −17	Nov-Dec. 5·78 −17	Dec-Jan. 5·78 −17
Jan-Feb. 5·79 −17	Feb-March. 5·79 −17	Mch.-Apl. 5·80 −17

Receipts at U S Ports ... 15,000 bales
Do last year ... 1,400 do
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 do
Do do Continent ... nil

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 10·80 — 30
Futures, month of July ... 10·47 — 30a
Do. do. Dec ... 10·65 — 35b

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable.
b Declined owing to disappointing attitude of Spinners.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 10 1/2 — 1/1
Futures, month of Sept ... 10·44 — 38
Do. do. Dec ... 10·53 — 37
Tone at close ... barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 13th July 1905:—

Cotton	3,760 bales.
Wheat	14,678 cwts.
Linseed	3,628 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	306 do
Gingellyseed	893 do
Poppyseed	78 do
Groundnuts	29 do
Castorseed	153 do
Rice	7,970 do
Myrabollams	227 do
Cottonseed	7,625 do
Mowraseed	3,019 do
Gram	1,656 do
Joowar	2,401 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 1,52,664 ex s s Banca from Melbourne via Colombo.
Gold Bullion Rs. 1,53,600 ex s s Arcadia from London

BOMBAY, JULY 14.

There has been a lull in the monsoon during the past week on this side of India, but moderately heavy rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and also in the United Provinces and the Punjab where it was so urgently needed. Reports of the growing crops continue satisfactory from most quarters, and prospects are much improved in the North. Cotton plants are flourishing in the Berars Khandeish and Guzerat, and cotton sowing is making good progress in Kathiawar. Food grains are also reported in good condition throughout the Presidency. In Madras, however, more rain is wanted.

COTTON.

The higher level of prices reached in the preceding week after the publication of the Washington Agricultural Bureau Report, have been fairly well maintained since our last mail advices, with daily fluctuations as the Bulls and Bears maintain the upper hand. Receipts at the U. S. ports are heavy for this season of the year, showing that current quotations are bringing out the hidden stocks of last crop. The daily spot sales at Liverpool have fallen off, the last two weeks, and the trade is evidently not yet convinced about the adverse reports to the growing crops which have been so freely circulated. The consumption is undoubtedly on a large scale compared with recent seasons, but there is still great doubt as to whether the demand can overtake the supply and whether abnormal prices are in store in the near future.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since the last mail left:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
July	7th...6·01	10·90
"	8th...5·87	10·0
"	10th...5·99	11·30
"	11th...6·12	11·00
"	12th...5·99	11·00
"	13th...5·97	10·80

The following are the daily closing quotations for July, Liverpool July-August, and New York futures:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
July	7th...5·79	10·[illegible]
"	8th...5·71	10·[illegible]
"	10th...6·05	[illegible]
"	11th...5·[illegible]	10·80
"	12th...5·[illegible]	10·70
"	13th...5·[illegible]	10·[illegible]

[illegible] business has been fairly [illegible] quotations [illegible] a better enquiry for East Indians on the Continent, and as the margin between the two descriptions is more normal, a moderately heavy business has transpired. With a continued good demand from European Export houses, sellers are becoming more chary of parting with their stocks, and this has somewhat checked the large transactions which would otherwise have taken place. The higher grades are becoming more scarce, but we believe there is still a large supply in dealers' hands which a still further increase in price would bring out. The enquiry from the local Mills has also been good. Some lines of new Bengals for December and January delivery are reported, the Mills being buyers.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week	28,481
Receipts from 1st Oct to 13th July	2,555 125
Shipments during the week to Europe	33,602
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	989
Total	34,591

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 13th July

Europe	418,642
Japan	561,420
China	33,830
Coast Ports	26,601
Total	10,40,493

Afloat in Harbour for Europe ... 9,083
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ... 2,929

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sales ... 5,000 bales
Imports ... 11,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·66 −10	5·66 −10	5·67 −10
Oct.-Nov. 5·68 −10	Nov.-Dec 5·68 −10	Dec.-Jan. 5·68 −10
Jan.-Feb. 5·69 −10	Feb.-Mar 5·69 −10	Mar.-Apl 5·70 −10

COTTON.—At the close this afternoon the market is quiet and prices are reduced about Rs. 2. The enquiry to-day was very limited, and offers are at lower rates. In the "Sutta" Bazaar quotations are lower:—

Bengal Fully Good January 1906 ... Rs. 200
Broach M G Good March 1906 ... " 257

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	$	July, delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	200 190	"
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	203 196	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	205 195	"
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	213 205	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	203 197	"
Julgaum (M.-G.)	205 199	"
Khundwa (M. G.)	200 198	"
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) / Karanja do. (M.-G) / Akola do. (M.-G.)	215 217	"
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	220 212	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	228 220	"
Broach (M.-G.)	250 244	"
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	215 207	"
Do (B.-G.)	213 205	"
Mattia (M.-G)	204 200 192.	F.G.F.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	240 234	"
Westerns	213 207	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—This market has eased off slightly during the past week. A moderate business has taken place at about Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-6 ready, for export.

RAPESEED continues dull and neglected in Europe and the same remarks apply to our local market. Prices, however, remain unchanged, stocks being small.

POPPYSEED, has declined about 1 anna per cwt. with a small enquiry in a quiet market.

Castorseed.—We record a further advance of Re 1 per candy in a firm market with a little business passing for export.

WHEAT has remained a quiet but steady market throughout the week. Prices have advanced slightly, under the influence of a small demand from shippers. The better prospects in the Panjab due to the rainfall there during the week, should re-act on the Wheat market locally.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton	28,481 bales
Wheat	76,047 cwts
Linseed	20,645 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,430 "
Gingellyseed	1,939 "
Poppyseed	4,707 "
Groundnuts	718 "
Castorseed	2,972 "
Rice	14,892 "
Myrabollams	715 "
Cottonseed	30,246 "
Mowraseed	13,552 "
Gram	8,451 "
Joowar	16,241 "
Maize	nil "

	Rs. a. p.	
LINSEED.—Tone firm		
Ready	7 8 0	
Forward September	7 12 0	
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 6 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6 14 0	
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7 0 0	
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 10 0	
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.		
Ready	31 0 0	
WHEAT—Tone quiet.		
White Delhi	4 11	per cwt
White Pissy 85 per cent	31 4	per candy
Nagpore Kutti	30 0	Do.

FREIGHT.

The market continues quiet this week. The Steamer "Havraise" for Dunkirk filled up at about 10s. per ton, and business was done for Hull, ready shipment, at 12s. to 12s. 3d. for seeds. Bookings were also made for Cotton for various ports at 12s. 6d. to 13s. July shipment. Business generally is slack.

The only fixture reported this week is the steamer "Knight of the Garter" at 12s. July-August for three ports.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th June 4 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th July as compared with that of the 1st July:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	4,89,659	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	16,62 391	Increase
Sundries	"	0,84,019	Decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs	33 938	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	1,71,278	do.
Credits on Securities	"	40 784	Increase
Loans do.	"	5,44,519	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	"	3,93 025	do
Balance with other Banks	"	1,27,953	do
Sundries	"	92 827	do
Cash	"	20,75 441	Increase

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 21 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 10 lakhs.

The Directors of the Bank of Madras reduced the Bank's Official rate by one per cent on the 10th instant bringing it to 4 per cent. per annum. In Bombay and Calcutta the rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

The local money market continues easy and the rate for short fixed deposits is about 2 to 2 1/2 per cent for one or two months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 49,60,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday the whole forty lakhs put up for tender was taken up in bills at 1s 4 1-32d. being a rise of 1-32d. on last week's rate. Tenders at this rate received 47 per cent. No telegraphic transfers were allotted. For next week the amount advertised for allotment has been increased to sixty lakhs.

The mail of the 30th June brings £80,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	......
Bombay		13,80,000
Madras		6,80,000
Total	Rs.	20,60,000

The mail of the 7th July brings £2,00,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	17,90,000
Bombay	"	22,00,000
Madras	"	4,00,000
Total	Rs.	43,90,000

The mail of the 14th July brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills,

Calcutta	Rs.	24,40,000
Bombay	"	15,60,000
Madras	"	nil
Total	Rs.	40,00,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been a steady market throughout the week. In Bank Paper T T was quoted 1s 4 1-32d for ready and forward delivery to end of November, but we believe 1s 4 1-16d was available in some quarters. On demand was also quoted 1s 4 1-32d to 1s 4 1-16d ready and forward. At the close for ready the best rates are 1s 4d T T and 1s 4 1-32d Demand. In Mercantile paper 1s 4 5-32d for 3 months' sight D-A was the best rate for near delivery. For forward we quote 1s 4 3-16d August-September' 1s 4 7-32d October-November, and 1s 4 1¼d December-January. A moderate amount was placed at 1s 4 5-32d for July, but we hear of little doing forward.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4d
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		1s. 4 1-[illegible]
Do. 6 do.		[illegible]
French Francs 3 do.		[illegible]
Marks 3 do.		[illegible]
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		138
Shanghai 30 do.		138 1-2 / 194
Japan 30 do.		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market has been dull and uninteresting throughout the week. Quotations remain unchanged from day to day and business in the bazaar is almost at a standstill. There is no definite news to hand about the new Rupee loan, and until the announcement is made no active movement is looked for.

3 1-2 per cent. cash		98-8	
3 1-2 per cent. settlement		98-8	
3 per cent. ready		88-0	
	Repayable.	Rate.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	104	0
4 per cent " "	1930	105	0
4 per cent " "	1932	105	0
4 per cent " "	1964	106	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104	10
4 per cent " "	1943	104	8
5 per cent " "	Tansa	120	
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	117	
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	8
4 per cent "	1964	104	4

BULLION.

Following advices from the home market silver has advanced in the local bazaar, the closing quotations being as under. A moderate business is reported during the week. Gold continues steady.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 1 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 3
Bombay do.	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 0
Do Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69 0 0
Do. 1st settlement	68 15 0
Do 2nd do	69 0 0

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet for spot goods due to absence of enquiry from up-country markets. Prices are steady and for some styles have advanced during the week. There is good enquiry for forward delivery, but the high prices asked by Manchester prevent business being put through.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China.

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	60,000	60,000	8,000
Hong-Kong	42,000	35,000	4,000
	102,000	95,000	12,000 bales
	197,000 bales.		

The local market continues steady and rates are unchanged.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow metal.—Market for copper is steady at an advance, but nothing doing. Yellow metal is firm and business done is more in Continental than in English.

Iron and steel—Quiet, with little doing except in Hoops in which business is reported at reduced rates. Spelter Quicksilver and Piglead, very quiet.

	Rs.
Coppper braziers	59-8
Yellow metal	46 8
Iron, Belgian, bar	4-4
Iron sheets, per cwt	5-12
Steel hoops	6 10
Corrugated iron	8-8

COALS.

The market remains quiet. Sales were made of Raniguoge Toposi, August shipment at Rs. 9-4, and of Heilger's Anthracite August shipment at Rs. 10-12 and of same description September 1905 to August 1906 at Rs. 11-4.

The following are the imports into Bombay in June 1905 compared with same month last year.

	1904	1905
Bengal	104,397	58,941
English	17,806	6,719
Japanese	5,775	Nil
Total	127,978 tons	5,660 tons

SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,262 1/2 to Rs. 1,265 X.D. In miscellaneous list, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 281, and later on at Rs. 285. Badham Piles at Rs. 141. Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 9,100. Quarter shares have improved to Rs. 2,325. Kemps are quiet at Rs. 220. Marcks are quiet at Rs. 145. Port Cannings have improved to Rs. 450. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 560. Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 221 X.D. Bombay Telephones at Rs. 29 1/2. In Mill Companies, Alliance Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 320. Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 525. Bombay Cotton have improved to Rs. 720. Central Indias are quiet have changed hands at Rs. 885. Chinas are quiet at Rs. 870. Connaughts are quiet at Rs. 565. Colaba Land after touching Rs. 802 1/2 are quiet at Rs. 795. Currimbhais have ruled at and about Rs. 1,000. Davids at and about Rs. 400. Empress are quiet at Rs 370. Hindustan are unchanged at Rs 650. Howard and Bullough are quiet at Rs. 565. Imperial Cotton at Rs. 180. Indian Manufacturing are unchanged at Rs. 780. Indo-China have changed hands at Rs. 710, and James Greaves at Rs. 495, and later on at Rs. 485. Jamsheds have declined to Rs. 212 1/2. Jevraj Baloo have improved to Rs 485. Jubilee are unchanged at Rs. 565. Khatav Makanji at Rs. 535. Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 103, and Lakhmidas Khimjee at and about Rs. 645. Madras United have improved to Rs. 2,900. Manekji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,730. Morarjis have advanced to Rs. 2,425, and Sholahpurs to Rs. 3,000. Queen are quiet at Rs. 870. Ripon are unchanged at Rs. 890. Sun Mill at Rs 250. Southern Marathas at Rs. 222 1/2. Standards at Rs. 845. Swadeshis at Rs. 1,420. Sassoon Silk have changed hands at Rs. 580. Western Indias are quiet at Rs. 650. Kohinoors have changed hands, at and about Rs 670. Textiles at Rs. 1,100. Luxmi Cotton have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,285. Crescents have ruled at and about Rs. 122 1/2. Phoenix at and about Rs. 97 1/2. In Press Companies Mofussils have declined to Rs 575. New Berars have changed hands at Rs. 505. Indian Cotton at Rs. 150. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 440. Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 535. The rest are unchanged.

THE "TIMES" AND THE INDIAN COMMAND.

THE "Times" of June 29 had the following:—It is is certainly to be regretted that, in this as in some other matters, Mr. Brodrick has shown a tendency to treat the Indian Government and the distinguished statesman, who presides over it with less consideration than has usually been practised by those who have held the office of Secretary of State for India. Even those who in India disagree with the views which Lord Curzon has so powerfully defended agree with his supporters in regarding the tone adopted by Mr. Brodrick as unnecessarily harsh. We cannot believe that it was intentionally so, and we feel sure he will not have hesitated to take the necessary steps to remove the unfortunate impression he has produced. Lord Curzon only returned to India six months ago, at the earnest request of the Imperial Government, to take up once more the heavy burden of Indian administration and carry forward the great work of reform which his ability and energy had initiated. It would be a very serious loss to India and to the Empire were they to be prematurely deprived of this valuable service. He himself has too high a sense of duty to allow his action to be governed merely by personal considerations, but it clearly behoves Ministers at home to do everything that lies in their power to diminish the difficulties of the position in which their action, however right it may in substance have been, has placed him. None would wish this more earnestly, we are sure, than Lord Kitchener himself; and, if the compromise which is reported to have been effected, has succeeded in reconciling on essential points the views of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Viceroy, we cannot doubt that the Imperial Government will welcome so happy a solution of the existing difficulties.

AUTOMOBILIA.

JUDGE not an auto by its smell; all comparisons are odorous.

A tack in the tyre is as a thorn in flesh: both are tiresome.

It is a short ride that hath no mending.

All does not go that glitters.

An auto is not without ordour save in its own front seat.

Say not, "We shall return at five"; ye may return at sixes and sevens.

Oils well that ends well.

Approach railroads warily, lest they lead thee to heaven.

To speed is human; to be caught is—fine!

—R. B. Glaenzer, in the "Century."

THE Imperial South African Association, which have for the last two years been sending out individual settlers to the Orange River Colony under the Ordinance of the Land Settlement Board are now putting into operation their more comprehensive scheme of what is called "County Settlements," and the first batch of settlers, representing six families, have left Southampton to proceed to Springfontein, in the Orange River Colony, an estate upon which altogether ten settlers will be placed, writes "The Colonizer." The chief feature of the scheme of the Imperial South African Association is to train settlers for one year, under a competent instructor, upon the land they are going to occupy, at the end of which time the settler enters upon his agreement with the Government for the purchase of is farm. The efforts of the association are purely patriotic; although it undertakes a financial risk, it does not purpose to make money out of the settlement. During the present year it will not undertake more than three settlements of ten families each, the land for which will be selected with a view always to its advantages of sub division among the settlers. The Duke of Westminster, president of the association, took the initiative by establishing settlers upon his estate at Westminster in the conquered territory near the Basutoland border. With a patriotic desire to assist in the problem of land settlement in South Africa, the Duke has invested a very large sum of money, and his estate promises to be an important success. His Grace's settlement was inspected by Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P. (chairman of the Imperial South African Association), during his late visit to South Africa, and the report presented upon it was highly satisfactory. Under the auspices of the association, Lord Lovat has successfully entered upon an estate at Hopefield, where six settlers are already established. The Governments of the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Natal have appointed the association their official agents for land settlement in the United Kingdom.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath. Says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ACATOS—June 26, at Red House, Ealing, the wife of A. T. C. Acatos, of a son.

LE MESURIER—June 24, at Cromwell Road, Hove, Brighton, wife of Major R Le Mesurier, Indian Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COOTE—WOOD—June 24, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, A B Coote to Dorothy Kathleen, daughter of Sir H T Wood.

FREE—GRACE—June 21, at St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Lieut T Free, Royal Naval Reserve, to Florence Maud, daughter of the late G J Grace.

GATES—FOWLER—June 21, at All Saints', Great Marlow, E A Gates, MD, MRCP, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major-Gen Fowler, R E.

GRAHAM—IDE—June 17, at St Jude's, South Kensington, L G O Graham, British Vice-Consul at Taaran, to Amelie ("Chell"), daughter of H W F Ide.

HICKS—GRYLLS—June 21, at All Saints' Church, East Finchley, T W Hicks, MD Lond, LRCP Lond, MRCS Eng, to Cicely Beatrix, daughter of T J Grylls.

HUMPHRYS—OWEN—June 21, at Marylebone Parish Church, Major C V Humphrys, Duke of Wellington's Regt, to Marion daughter of the late E Owen.

REID—CARTER—June 21, at St Margaret's Church Westminister, R V Reid to Alice Atwater, daughter of the late Capt W F Carter.

WALLER—LIDDELL—June 21, at St John's Church, Boldre, Hants, R H Waller, 38th Dogras, Indian Army, to Ethel May, daughter of Capt Liddell, RN.

DEATHS.

BLANFORD—June 23, at Bedford Gardens, Campden Hill, W T Blanford, CIE, LLD, FRS, late of the Geological Survey of India, aged 72.

CLERK—June 23, C Clerk, late captain, Indian Army, aged 74.

CUNINGHAM—June 26, at Buckingham Palace Mansions J MacN Cuningham, MD, LLD, CSI, surgeon-general with the Government of India, honorary surgeon to the King, aged 76.

DARE—June 23, at Kuttra, Montpelier Road, Ealing, wife of W J Dare, aged 47.

FORBES—June 24, at West Coates, Berwick-on-Tweed, J A Forbes, captain Royal Navy (retired), aged 74.

HARRIS—June 26, at Osborne, Isle of Wight, Major E W Harris Indian Army, aged 39.

LEACH—June 20, at Corston, Pembroke, Col H Leach, J P, late 45th Regt, aged 80.

MUDIE—June 24, at Hurstbury, Wimbledon, J H Mudie, late of Calcutta, aged 74.

TURNBULL—June 22, at Lansdowne Crescent, A Turnbull, MD, inspector-general of hospitals and fleets, Royal Navy (retired), aged 67.

VEREKER—June 19, at Castle Shane, county Monaghan, widow of the late Hon. C S Vereker.

WILLIAMSON—June 26, at Tonnay Charente, France, Mr T Williamson.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

OSBORNE—July 14, suddenly at "Mount Ida," Cumballa Hill, Jane Heys, aged 55, wife of the late James Osborne, of Thoreton Hall, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—July 3, at Chikalda, the wife of G G Wright, C P, (Berar) Police, of a son.

DEATH.

BRUERE—June 28, at Rohtak, Elsie Grace Bruere, aged 20.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-45m. 10-34a. Low water, 3-42m., 4-46a.
Sorab Manufacturing Company, meeting of debenture-holders, Hummum Street, 4-30 p.m.
Association Football, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Rovers.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Wilson College.
Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. Y. M. C. A.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 11-29m., 11-21a. Low water, 4-27m., 5-32a.

A MEETING will be held in Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai's Bungalow, Back Road, Girgaum, at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) to express regret at the sudden death of our well-known citizen, Mr. Shama Rao Vithal. All his friends and admirers are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Monday the 17th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Tuesday the 18th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—A String Band will perform the following selection of music at Messrs. W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening during dinner hours:—

March	Soon is of Peace	F von Blon
Overture	Esmeralda	A Herman
Valse	Soldat nlieder	J Gungl
Selection	The Belle of New York	G Kerker
Polka	Lustig Drauflos	Fos Theil
Selection	Anna Boleno	Donizetti
Valse	Mavourneen	May Ostlere
Cake Walk	The Brooklyn	T W Thurban

SAILORS' FREAKS.—Abdulla Saik Abdulla, a hack victoria driver, reported to the Police on Wednesday night that three European sea faring men engaged his gharry at Chuckla that evening and directed him to drive them to the Prince's Dock. On reaching the dock gate the sailors jumped out of the conveyance and walked into the docks without paying the ghariwalla his fare. The latter followed them up asking them to pay him his fare, when near C. Shed Prince's Dock, one of the sailors turned round and struck the complainant on the mouth with his clenched fist, knocking three front teeth out. The gharriwalla fell down and the sailors ran away. The injured man was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Some of the junior member of the Students' Brotherhood, under the supervision of their leaders, gave an excellent variety entertainment last night at the Gaiety Theatre. The entertainment was given under the patronage of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bombay; and the profits of it will be devoted to the improvement and extension of work of the Brotherhood. The programme consisted of some gems of classic and humorous dramatic art, which proved interesting and amusing. The first was a dress recital from Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, followed by a narration of the diverting adventures of Scapin translated from the French work of Moliere. The performance closed with the amusing musical and serio-comic juggling acts of the Rafaels, and upon the whole proved a successful one.

A EUROPEAN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which George Currie, a European describing himself as a medical practitioner, who was sent to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum about three months ago, was charged with attempting to extort money from Mr. Nestor, City Magistrate of Agra. Superintendent Sloane, who prosecuted said that the complainant had gone on two years' furlough to England and in his absence, the only alternatives for him were either to ask for the issue of a commission to London for the examination of the complainant, or to ask for the discharge of the accused for want of evidence. The Magistrate decided on adopting the latter course and ordered the accused to be discharged who thereupon applied his Lordship for the highest compensation he could give him for four and a half months' prosecution. His lordship said he could file a suit for that.

ALTERCATION BETWEEN NATIVE SEPOYS.—An altercation between the sepoys of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police on the night of the 2nd instant, at the Marine Lines Railway station was the subject of enquiry, yesterday morning before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate when Balaji Sadashiv, Railway police constable No. 44 charged Ramnak Sabnak and Ramnak Bagnak, two sepoys belonging to the same Railway with assaulting him and using abusive language. Evidence showed that at about 9 o'clock on the night in question the two accused came up to the Marine Lines Station in a state of intoxication. The complainant who was then doing duty at the Station remonstrated with them, whereupon the first accused created a row and the first accused assaulted him dealing him blows with his fist, while the second began [illegible] and in doing so broke his whistle-chain. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. Evidence being led, his Worship convicted the two accused and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 20 with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. From the fine to be recovered Rs. 1 was ordered to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Cauty charged Mungesh Yeshwant Wagle, a young Hindu, with breach of trust in respect of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 3-0, belonging to one Albert Alvares, a Goanese. The evidence showed that the accused owed the complainant Rs 6. On the 1st instant, he met the complainant at Byculla when the latter asked for the return of the loan. The accused took him to a tea-shop, where he explained to him that his wife would not give him money, but, if the complainant would go to her and ask her for it, she would give him. The complainant agreed to go to the accused's house. However before he left the accused told him to leave his bicycle there, which he said, he would look after until he returned. The complainant accordingly left the bicycle there, and went to the accused's house, but did not find the latter's wife there. He returned to the tea-shop when to his surprise, he found the accused and the bicycle had disappeared. He reported the matter to the police, but no trace of the accused could be found. On Wednesday last, accused was arrested on suspicion at Poona and brought down to Bombay by the Poona Police. He pointed out the complainant, who identified the machine as his own. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Teachers' Association.—A meeting under the auspices of the Teachers' Association was held at the Alexandra School, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Wallace being called to the chair when a debate on Free Compulsory Primary Education was introduced by Prof. N. G. Velinker. He said that the subject under discussion had drawn a great deal of attention, as it was discussed in leading papers of our city and in the Legislative and Municipal Councils. That state of things indicated that a great change was coming over the leaders of the public opinion, for there was a time, some years back, when difficulties had to be encountered in the matter of providing for secondary educational expenses. If they gave certain number of people the highest education that they could give them, it would surely filtrate down through these people to lower strata of society than their own. The friends of the masses must rejoice at the renewed interest that was aroused owing to the discussions in the Legislative Council and the Municipal Corporation, on the subject of introducing free compulsory primary education in the city as an experiment. This showed that there was a marked feeling that the Government would be asked to undertake the work of introducing free primary education and enforcing it by compulsory methods. In describing what primary education meant, the lecturer said that this education was the prime necessity of life, and that he considered primary education one of the prime necessaries of civilisation. The speaker then split the subject matter in hand into compulsory primary education and free and compulsory primary education. He laid it down as a principle that the State must provide primary education for the future citizens and must provide it under such conditions that every citizen could have it free, even if he was not able to pay for it. He said that the agencies such as missionary and primary schools which contributed largely to the primary education should be substantially helped and such institutions should be encouraged and increased. Some discussion having ensued the matter was adjourned.

THROWN OUT AND KILLED.

YESTERDAY, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay concluded an inquiry in the morgue at Kamatipura relative to the death of Bapulal Bhogabhai aged 50, a broker, who, it was alleged, was pitched out of a window on 27th June, in Khoja Mohalla, by Harjivan Sundarji, a shop-keeper, aged 30, and Harjivan Madhavji, aged 50, a Hindu priest. The facts have been reported at the time the two accused were prosecuted by the Crown before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday last, in the Esplanade Police Court. When the deceased was locked up in the room after the beating the first accused's son and the Bhaya were not, as stated, set as watch on him; but they were sent out with the writing the deceased had passed to the two accused for the withdrawal of the Rs. 2100. After recording the evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to acute inflammation of the spinal cord caused by the fracture and dislocation of the spine; the deceased having committed suicide by throwing himself from a window from the second storey of a house, under the fear and threats held out to him, and the violence inflicted on him, by Harjivan Sundarji.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	1	1	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	4	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	10	8	72
Total plague deaths to date	304,185	259,407	
Same date last year	0	8	88

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

CURIOUS OLD REMEDIES.

Did you ever hear of "Syrup of Fox's lungs," or of "Essence of Toad's brains"? Both these substances used to be thought excellent cures for anaemia, debility, and digestive troubles. At a recent inquest on a London child it was proved that the parents had given it a "remedy" which had been removed from the British Pharmacopœia over thirteen years ago as being "Painful" and "Useless." It is surprising how many people, instead of using medicines discovered by the light of recent science, apply to their ailments so-called remedies which make a boast that they have been in use fifty or sixty years. Writing on the subject, Dr. Andrew Wilson said:—"I suppose the advance of knowledge, rapid and wide, causes many old remedies to pass away into the background; supplanted, as they are by the new." So it should be. Take the matter of a household remedy for instance. Most housewives now have on the self a box of Bile Beans which are, without doubt, the finest family medicine which modern science has produced. Their action is totally different to that of the old preparations. These latter, in case of indigestion and liver trouble, merely drive out of the system the collected impurities and leave the impaired organs just as bad as before. On the contrary, Bile Beans act directly upon the liver and stomach and tone these organs up to do their own work. Moreover they are purely vegetable, they contain no aloes, bismuth, murcury, or any other mineral poison; they are not sugar coated, but enveloped in an impervious film and in a hundred and one ways are as superior to the old fashioned liver medicines of the past as the railway train is to the stage coach.

Yet, strangely enough some housewives have not yet proved their value, but keep to the same out-of-date inferior preparations. Even in medicine the old must give place to the new; and it is well it should be so. We no longer bleed men for consumption or for fevers, and we should no longer dose our livers and stomachs with pepsin, bismuth, or other poision. If you have not yet tried Bile Beans you should do so at once and save yourself a deal of suffering.

Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists and medicine vendors or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices; Re. 1-2 per bottle small size, 6 bottles Rs. 6. large size (containing three times the small) Rs. 2-8

FREE SAMPLE—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 15th July, 1905.

THINKING That wearing any old shoddy material will keep you cool in the hot days we are now experiencing is a fallacy which has caused more than one to regret the thought. Cottons and shoddy are dangerous materials to wear. They fail to absorb moisture, afford no protection, are dear in the end, and give no satisfaction.

KNOWING that pure wool is the best, cheapest, and most comfortable wearing apparel one can possibly have has caused many to bless nature for providing it. Pure Wool absorbs moisture, keeps away damp and heat, and is most soothing and comfortable to the skin, which has quite enough to bear without being troubled by non-hygienic productions.

DOING that which is wisest and sending for patterns which will be forwarded post free, will save you many annoyances, money and probably illness. For the present season our Tussah Serge, Striped and Coloured Worsteds and Serges, and Light Flannels are particularly adaptable. Send for patterns now to

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MR. W. F. CARROLL, who treats all diseases by "imposition of hands," (not Hypnotism Mesmerism, or Massage), can be consulted daily at the ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A.M. and 6 to 7-30 P.M.

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EAST STREET POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., as NOTICE of INTIMATION, Board Steamers [illegible] their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend [illegible] take instruction of [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bo[illegible], [illegible] tons, Captain A Hunt, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer York Castle 3,466 tons, Captain H. M. Cruise will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2123 tons Captain A J Cole, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain J T Prowse will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia 2,319 tons, Captain H Tait, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 913 tons, Captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itaura 3,362 tons, Captain C R Kendall arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 22nd June, with a general cargo.

The steamer Volute, 996 tons, Captain E Halliday, arrived in harbour yesterday from Susu 2nd July, with a cargo of 1904 tons, petroleum in bulk.

The B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3496 tons, Captain T Johnston, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta 29th June, via Cochin with a cargo of coal.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 3,041 tons, Captain A Doders, will sail to day for Genoa etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Pekin	2523	Cooke			P & Co
Jumna	1940	Fenwick			M M & Co
Stephanotis	2584	Horne			W & A Graham & Co
Ooda	3410	Allow			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Nelson			F F C & Co
Lonsdall	2343	Lee			
Nawab	2541	Thomson			T M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Brocg			M M & Co
Henzada	1340	Revnl	P Gulf		M M & Co
Bulimba	1615	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Arcadia	3574	Cubitt	London	22-2	P & O Co
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Prah	1953	The Captain			
Obra	3496	Johnston			M M & Co
Itaura	3362	Kendall			M M & Co
Volute	2599	Halliday			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	2285	Green	L'pool	22-7	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriff	N F		F M & Co
C & E	Nubia	3351	Tait	L'pool	15-7	W & A G & Co
D&E	Merton Hall	2773	Prowse	K'chi	15-7	K N & Co
F	Grantly Hall	2585	Jones	A'werp	20-7	W & A G & Co
G	Hominn	904	T el Royan	Joddah	17-7	Hossinee B & P S N Co
H	Akbar	1140	Balwin	Aden	17-7	H C Jusub
K	Colenso	2532	Shickell	Hull	17-7	F Muir & Co
L	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	2-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	York Castle	3466	Cowie	Baltimore	15-7	R A Willis
O	Kaffir	1721	Roberts	N F		W & A Graham & Co
O	Islami	1691	Hughes	R S ports	29-7	B & P S N Co
Q	Somali	1008	Winker	Zanzibar	17-7	A Strandos

H. W. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	M Gea	15-7	Shpd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Faceera	K'chi	15-7	Shpd & Co
Pari	613	Ahmed	Zangira	14-7	Shpd & Co

M. D. D., P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Oriental	3035	Lewellen	Aden	29-7	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Banca	3793	Fergusson	Japan	22-7	P & O Co
2	Vauxhall Bridge	2175	Robinson	Barcelona	15-7	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3041	Doderro	Genoa	15-7	Crocce Co
4	Capri	2783	Gelsito	China	17-7	F Crocce
5	Peninsular	1920	Palmer	Aden	15-7	P & O Co
6	Bengal	2751	Phillips	China	25-7	P & O Co
7	Langdale	2815	Gray	Antwerp	19-7	M M & Co
8	Augustus	3071	Bocknolt	Cadiz	29-7	W & A G & Co
9	Ascot	2785	Cax	Kobe	18-7	W & A G & Co
10&11	Wartenfels	2910	Kolo	Hamburg	22-7	Grace & Co
15	Nuddea	1344	Dewing	Zanjibar	18-7	M M & Co
16	Bohemia	2060	Haup	D'kirk	15-7	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Obra s	Johnstone	Calcutta, June 29
	Prah s	Painter	Put Back from Sea
14	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden, July 9
	Volute s	Halliday	Susu, July 2
	Itaura s	Kendall	Rangoon, June 22

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Boscombe s	Wesnom	Antwerp
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bohemia Hunt for Dunkirk
" Nubia Tait for Liverpool, &c
" Prah Painter for Marseilles
" York Castle, Cruise for Baltimore
" Merton Hall, Prowse for Karachi
" Lalpoora, Cole for Calcutta
" R Rubattino, Dodero for Genoa

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Arcadia for London, &c
" Mabome[illegible] for Jeddah, &c
" Itaura for Calcutta, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Fazilka passed Lisbon on the evening of the 12th instant.

The P and O S N Co's s s Sunda arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 12th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, July 15 1905.

1 There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice this Saturday afternoon the 15th instant from 4 p.m.

2 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands on Tuesday morning next, the 18th instant from 7 a.m.

3 Recruit-drill will be held on Tuesday evening the 18th instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p.m. and there will be an Assault-at-Arms Class on the same occasion.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay July 15, 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head-Quarters is available for practice daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

2 Extract from India Army Orders No 3/8 dated 22nd May, 1905 is published for information:—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their khaki coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

IV SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 16.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tones in F
Hymns—[illegible] 321, 313 and 259.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Anthem—
Hymns—281, 230 and 223
Collections for—Choir Fund
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church expenses and Poor

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-15 p m—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Standard Time)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—221, 224 and 19

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—91.
Hymn—236.
Hymn—201.
Hymn—241.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher, Rev Father Langmore.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher, Rev Father Biscoe
Alms for Church expenses

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Colaba Causeway.
8 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)
8 a m—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St Andrew's Church)
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—207, 186 and 175.
Psalm—67

Were not the fact almost too commonplace for comment, some surprise might be excited by the frequency with which religion is associated in all subject countries with the spirit of revolt against the dominating Power. Ireland, Poland, and the Balkan Provinces are stock instances so far as Europe is concerned, and to take a wide sweep from the Christian churches of Europe to the low heathenism of remote Asia, Annam supplies a new illustration in the Far East to those furnished by so many "Mad Mullahs" in the past. In Annam it is a case of sorcery and the clever magician is soon at the head of an insurgent band, working by terrorism as a secret society. A French decree against these societies commits some of the unconscious humours of the "Police Gazette." One such decree proclaims dire penalties against all secret societies not publishing lists of members and statements of all property.

BLUTHNER'S

PIANOS ARE IDEAL

PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CONCERT at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL advertised for to-day (Saturday), the 15th instant will NOT TAKE PLACE.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905.

RHODESIA.

Of all modern British colonies, perhaps, the highest hopes have been built on Rhodesia, and it is greatly to the credit of those who have pledged their faith in its capacity for turning up trumps that hope repeatedly deferred does not seem to have made their valiant hearts sick. An article in a recent number of "The Colonizer" on "Railways in Rhodesia" is cheering in many ways, for it shows that Cecil Rhodes's great schemes for the province which his enterprising spirit gave to the Empire, have borne fruit. On the 1st of April the banks of the Zambesi River were connected by the joining of the great bridge that spans the noble river at the Victoria Falls. Directly Cecil Rhodes obtained the British South Africa Charter, he applied for, and got leave to carry the railway from Kimberley to Vryburg, and this was done in 1889, one year after this extension of one hundred and twenty-six miles was begun. By 1897 there was rail communication with Buluwayo, Lobengula's head kraal of only four years before, but by then a thriving town. The rinderpest and the Matabele were the tyrants that made quick rail communications a necessity in that region, the former by destroying cattle, the usual mode of transport, and the Matabele by rebelling during the height of the cattle plague in 1896. No time was lost over the Buluwayo line and it was opened in the latter part of 1897. The Beira-Salisbury railway, though as necessary as any, had to be built in the face of much difficulty, political and geographical. After being bandied about between Portugal and England and various more or less reliable companies it was at last built. It had only a two-foot gauge as long as it lay in Portuguese territory, but to carry even that past steadily rising altitude of 5,600 feet in 330 miles was no easy feat. From the Portuguese frontier to Salisbury the broad gauge was adopted and the line was completed in May 1899. It was soon found necessary to widen the Portuguese part, as the break of gauge was too wasteful of time and money. The scenery on this railway is very beautiful, but it is doubtful if the new railway management give the traveller as much leisure to admire it as the old, when time was not money and the engine driver or guard could stop the train in a likely shikar spot and shoot what he saw, from a lion to a partridge. The engines found some of the ascents were not negociable without the help of natives to push, and the traveller himself often got out and lent a hand by throwing sand on the rails. Those days are gone, and Salisbury and Buluwayo are reached in scheduled time as befits rising municipalities. Within a few miles of the latter town are the Matoppo Hills, where Cecil Rhodes, unarmed, held his historical interview with the Matabele warriors, and in whose granite rocks he lies buried. A railway takes the traveller to these hills from Buluwayo, in obedience to the kind human wish of Mr. Rhodes that the people should enjoy the glory of the Matoppos from Saturday to Monday. There will be zoological gardens there and a public park is now being laid out in which, again in compliance with Mr. Rhodes's wish, every possible tree will be planted.

The Cape and Rhodesian railways have arranged not only for the issue of circular tourist tickets over the whole system, but they propose to go one better and hire out saloon carriages by the month to persons wishing to see South Africa at leisure or to shoot there. The saloon carriages can be taken to any part of the system and made the head-quarters of the tourists. The charge will include catering. When the railway extension to Zimbabwe is built, travellers will have an opportunity of seeing there the oldest and most extraordinary ruins in the world. The line to Buluwayo runs through the greatest possible variety of scenery, sandy plains followed by forest lands, where mahogany, teak and the mopani flourish. This last tree takes a peculiar form here; usually it is a straight growing tree of much value in work requiring long timbers, but this part of the country was for many years the home of herds of elephants, and it has been ingeniously suggested that the trampling of the mopani saplings by the huge beasts caused them to grow up with curiously gnarled and twisted trunks. The forests still abound in game, though the larger animals, elephants and lions, are being gradually driven farther away. The Wankie coal-fields are situated near the line, the coal being only second to the best Welsh and inexhaustible in quantity. The interest and beauty of the journey culminates in the great Victoria Falls which those who have seen declare baffle description and excel all that waterfalls elsewhere have ever done in force and picturesqueness. Niagara is less than half the height and width of this mighty sweep of water. The Zambesi takes its plunge down a narrow chasm in the rocks that must have been cleft in a volcanic spasm of the earth in the impenetrable depth of ages. Where the waters drop down is called the "Boiling Pot," for they whirl and seethe there with all the force of their fall. The Zambesi thence pursues its furious way through a still deep narrow gorge, zig-zagging through basaltic cliffs for over forty miles before it becomes again an easy flowing river. As now-a-days everything is expressed in horse-power, the strength, we are told, that this magnificent fall of water in its flood season totals up to is at least thirty-five million horse-power, and the fact that this enormous force is wasted must go to the heart of every engineer worth the name. If properly applied, perhaps, it would lift man to the stars as well supply the driving power that fills his pockets with a weight of gold that holds him to the earth. We regret to read that arrangements are in full swing for erecting, close at hand in command of the sublime view, no doubt, a huge hotel furnished with all the luxuries of the most advanced civilisation. We will probably hear of its carpets being swept and the food of its patrons cooked by electricity generated by the glorious but submissive Falls. The architecture will be Byzantine. Fortunately no other building will be allowed to invade the "Park of Peace" that is being laid out near and south of the Falls. Nor will their wild beauty be interfered with, though a bronze cast of Mr. Watts "Physical Energy" is to be placed on a commanding site. Further from the Falls, to the north of them, will be a People's Park, a zoological garden, grounds for sports and a more ordinary hotel.

The bridge that was joined on 1st of April is a steel suspension bridge in three sections forming, on the cantilever principle, a span of 650 feet, and wide enough for a double line of rails. It can boast of being the highest bridge in the world, and is thrown over the Zambesi a few hundred yards below the "Boiling Pot." All the various gold mines are being brought into the railway network by degrees. This should assist in the realisation of the hopes that are now raising their heads in regard to Rhodesian mining. For the year ending 31st of last March, gold was produced to the value of £1,120,528 and other minerals added £63,199 to that. "The Diamond Fields Advertiser" notifies that the increase in the gold output over the year before is no less than a quarter of a million sterling, or 31 per cent. There is an addition of 323 to the total of stamps working. Greater economy in methods enabled mine-owners to treat ores previously set aside as unpayable. The cost per ton of work in producing the gold is twenty-three shillings and eleven pence, and the return from the ton of ore is thirty-five shillings, thus giving a net profit of eleven shillings on every ton of ore dealt with. A suggestion has been made that further concessions should be granted to miners to enable them to work the immense loads of low-grade ore, now lying untouched. The mining tax is high and so is the royalty, and to pay the minimum, the miner must get an output of 750 ounces, to pay the maximum he must turn out between 1,150 and 1,500 ounces. The Chartered Company who are asked to grant the new concessions are still in the unlucky predicament of never having paid a dividend to their shareholders, and the directors are naturally unwilling to still further reduce their revenues and very possibly land themselves in a heavier annual deficit. They have already sacrificed millions in the hope of benefiting Rhodesia and still their pecuniary reward is in the distant future. There is plenty of native labour now at the miner's command in Rhodesia, and with gold and coal increasing in output there is good ground for hope that the country is turning its very long and intricate corner. The railways constructed and being constructed must play an important part in the development of the natural resources of the country, besides making it more accessible to travellers and colonisers. It would be strange, but is by no means improbable, if King Coal, the black brother of Gold, and Diamonds should prove to be more solid than either as the foundation of the prosperity of Rhodesia.

FACTS, FIGURES AND FUN.

We did not intend to comment on our contemporary's weird manipulation of figures concerning the Sea Face Railway and, if we had our remarks, would have written neither in sorrow, nor in anger. No more amusing juggling could have been perpetrated by a skilful chartered accountant. It will not deceive Government, and it is not meant to. Our contemporary is humorous and merely wished to be funny. He meant the whole thing as a little "pleasanterie." But as many readers cannot recognise a joke unless it is duly labelled, it seems desirable to indicate one or two points where the laugh should come in. Facts are more convincing than figures, and these we know our contemporary would not willingly manipulate, even for fun, intentionally. Our contemporary says: "The railway authorities have delivered themselves into our hands, and their case can now be demolished with the utmost ease." The Railway authorities have delivered themselves into no one's hands and have no "case" to be demolished. It is nothing to the B. B. and C. I. officials—with only another five months to live—what is done with the local section of the Railway. Government will take the officials over with the main line and the rolling stock. They were asked for certain figures and gave them, furnishing the Press with copies, out of compliment. To say that Government has been misled is also a flight of humour, because the returns asked for—not by the Government—were not, we have reason to believe, in the hands of any member of the Government, when Sir James Monteath made his reply to a speech at the meeting of the Legislative Council. Says our contemporary again: "Of the passenger traffic now handled on the Bombay-Baroda line in Bombay, 8,957 passengers daily can, as we have shown, be counted out at once. They go to Grant Road Station; they want to go there. Next there come the 10,688 passengers who live between Grant Road and Colaba, and who travel only on that section; under no conceivable circumstances could they want to go to Victoria Terminus: they come out at once." They will not come out though. They are the people who, it is proposed, shall content themselves with tram service. They are the obstinate people who want the line and who, as Sir James Monteath says, [illegible] cannot be carried by any other means nearly so cheaply as now. But our jocular contemporary proposes to make all these walk. Gadzooks, who will walk when he can ride for a pie! Then again it must be remembered that a man is a passenger each and every time he travels and not a twenty-fifth fraction of a passenger, because he happens to be a season ticket-holder. He requires accommodation 25 times—25 is a moderate estimate—but we are asked, in effect, to believe that 25,000 season ticket trips must only be counted one thousand. Unfortunately for the advocates of the abolition of the Sea Face line it is only possible to take away the handful of passengers who travel between Virar and Bandora. An analysis shows the Railway Company's figures to be beyond dispute. Their accountants are mathematicians, not contortionists. Government has decided on the retention of the line, and we should do well to accept its decision with good grace. If we are to have a Marina, let us set to work and make one, and when we have the swift electric tram service we are promised, let us again discuss the removal of the line, that is, if electrifying it has not rendered it bearable. If Government meantime shall change its mind and agree to an inquiry whether by an independent Committee or the Railway Board, let us hope that it will recognise the necessity for a very much wider bridge than is proposed —one of at least sixty feet instead thirty-five, and that it shall be of such a design that only intemperate zeal, or boisterous mirth, such as that we have referred to, can call it unsightly.

THE NATIONAL PHYSIQUE.

London is to be congratulated on the attempt which is being made to improve the National Physique. We say London, because the serious work of the National League for Physical Education which has just been formed, having its head quarters there, will find its greatest responsibility at its very doors. Many years ago it was considered that any man who lead a hard-working and strenuous life must necessarily be strong. Now that is an exploded idea, and it is well known that it is not the amount, but the class of work which counts. Moreover, an equally important item is the consideration of environment. We doubt if the average country farm labourer expends in the course of a day as much physical and nervous energy as the average city worker of sedentary occupation, and there can be no doubt that class for class the city worker finds life twice, if not more, as exacting than his provincial brother. Yet the city worker has not a finer physique than the countryman. The truth is that over-work is as dangerous to human physique as complete idleness. Much has been said on the subject, but up to the present little has been done. From being a race of sportsmen we have shown a tendency to degenerate [illegible] and while ten follow the lines of life which made our ancestors men of fine build and endurance, a thousand are content to take their pleasures in the display of the prowess of others. Lying at the root of this evil is the growth of professionalism in nearly all branches of sport. Thus, there is nothing to counteract the unwholesome influence of the overstrain of town life. The National League for Physical Education will find almost unsurmountable obstacles in the way of raising the average Englishman of to-day from this lethargy. At the most, it can be but a central organisation to devise schemes, and its only chance of success is to affiliate to itself all associations doing useful work in the same direction. One of its first duties must necessarily be to look to the child, to see that at the outset of life it is given a fair chance and is not dwarfed by unnatural conditions. Those who have wished to do something towards this work of strengthening the nation have found and maintained boys' brigades, organized seaside camps for slum children and other means of drawing youths and children to purer air. Of those we have heard much—the National Sunday League, Early Closing Associations, the Boys' Brigade, Church Law Brigade and a thousand others—but we hear too little of any well directed effort to reduce the appalling figures of infant mortality. Those who have entered into the inner life of the districts of the poor knew that there are many—mostly poor and struggling—societies which attempt to save the children, and it is these societies which need helping in every way by the New League. The modern town child has to undergo all the trials of the Spartan without any of the counterbalancing and strengthening influences. If the child is properly cared for and brought up, if an effort is made to teach mothers the elements of hygiene and of cooking, if they are made to understand the real value of health there will be in a few years time a spontaneous cry for facilities to enjoy those healthy exercises which to-day have to be nurtured by the purses of the few who really have the good of the community at heart, and the result will be a better National Physique, a stronger nation better fitted to cope with the increasing stress and strain of modern life. A good work has been started, and the present effort to draw together all energies and direct them in one direction for the common good cannot be too highly commended.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. Dumbea having been delayed at Suez will only arrive in Bombay on or about Saturday next 22nd, and will leave next day for Colombo and Australia.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 8th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 p. m. on Thursday 13th July.

The P. and O. s. s. Nubia with China mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday the 17th July.

The Agricultural College at Pusa will not be ready for opening for another year.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, while visiting Peshawar, will probably go up as far as Landikotal.

The sanction of Government has been applied for to obtain three rail motor coaches (steam) for use on the Madras Railway.

Sanction has been granted to the expenditure of Rs. 3,500 on the erection of a new rest-house and out-houses at Chini on the Hindustan-Tibet Road.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Mr. R. T. Greer, C. S. I., of his office of Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Brigadier-General Beatson leaves Simla next week on an extensive tour in connection with preparations for the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

An indent for the supply of materials for the electric lighting of an additional State carriage for the Viceregal train and for a saloon for the Nawab of Bahawlpur has been sent to England for compliance.

Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, C. S. I., is now on duty in the General Post Office, London. He is examining, on behalf of the Government of India, the combined working of the post and telegraph under one administration.

The Government of India is considering the proposals for the reduction of the coal freight on the railways, and the members of the Railway Board are to discuss the question relating to the shortage of coal wagons whilst on tour in Calcutta.

Formal orders will shortly issue regarding the appointment of a Committee to consider the grievances of Secretariat clerks in respect of Simla allowances. It is understood that Mr. R. M. Dane, Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, will be President of the Committee.

During the stay of Colonel McMahon's Mission in Seistan, an immense amount of medical and surgical work among the people of the country was done by Major Irvine, I. M. S., and his Staff, in addition to several hundred cases taken into hospital for operations. Over 20,000 outdoor patients were treated, many of whom came from very long distances.

The approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the 1st 8 days ending 8th July 1905, were Rs. 3,430, being an increase of Rs. 985 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st January to 8th July, 1905 amount to Rs. 1,39,084, being an increase of Rs. 32,626, over the corresponding period of last year.

The Conference of Railway Managers and Agents of Railway lines in India will take place at Simla at the end of February next. The two principal points which are likely to be discussed are the revision of the general rules and regulations governing Railways and the question of providing machinery for the possible revision of the goods tariff in India. It is expected that Mr. Douglas East India Railway, will preside at the Conference.

The officers of the Volunteer Corps in and around Calcutta are to be credited with the idea of forming a Tactical Society, the first of its kind in India. The preliminaries have been arranged so far that a meeting of those interested is to be held to discuss ways and means. There is no reason why the Society should not take root and flourish. The number and variety of the Volunteer Corps in Calcutta certainly provide an ample field for the recruitment of enthusiastic members.

Mr. Reuben David Sassoon, a director of Messrs David Sassoon and Co., merchant bankers, of London, Bombay, and elsewhere, and a personal friend of the King, left estate of the gross value of £92,047 17s. 6d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £14,722. Mr. Sassoon bequeathed £750 to his butler Ernest Waibel; £500 to his valet, Arthur Frost; £300 to his wife's maid, Clara Culledge; £300 to his head housemaid, Lydia Loveday, and one year's wages to each of his other servants.

The number of petitions and appeals that found their way through the Government of India to the Secretary of State in 1904 was 23—the smallest list upon record. On the other hand 140 more were thrown out for one reason or another, and this is about the usual number of rejections. Taking the years of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, the average number of appeals that succeed in reaching the India Office is 51, so that the Secretary of State got off easily last year. In the year 1893, he received no less than 719, of which, however, 641 were representations relative to losses from the depreciation of silver. One may wonder how many of them were read.

While our War Office methods of business are suffering from hostile criticism, a recent repot from the "British Trade Journal's" correspondent in Tokio gives an interesting glimpse of the economy of the War Department of Japan. The worn-out socks, stockings, and other hosiery used by the troops in Manchuria are being sent back to Japan to be re-made into knitting yarns. These are then given out to hosiery manufacturers, and re-knitted by machinery into underwear, which is re-shipped to the seat of war.

A correspondent in London has recently written to Lord Roberts suggesting that it should be made compulsory for all able-bodied [illegible] up to the age of 45 to become [illegible] efficient members of some rifle corps [illegible] infantry regiments, the following [illegible] by Lord Roberts:—"I am directed by Earl Roberts to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 14, in which you [illegible] very [illegible] of some efficient [illegible] up to the age of 45. [illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY LOANS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 23, the House went into Committee on the resolution declaring that it is expedient to authorise the Secretary of State for India-in-Council to raise in the United Kingdom, on the security of the revenues of India a sum not exceeding £20,000,000, for the construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India.

Mr. Balfour moved that Mr. Laurence Hardy do take the chair. (Cheers.)

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. Hardy accordingly took the chair as Deputy Chairman of Committees.

Mr. Caldwell thought that in a resolution of this kind they ought to have an explanation from the Secretary for India. In the discussion on the Indian Budget, the right hon. gentleman stated his policy with regard to railways, and he would admit that members on the Opposition side had shown every desire to co-operate with him. (Hear, hear.) There was, therefore, no question of opposition to the right hon. gentleman's proposals but this was the only opportunity they would have of discussing them.

Mr. Brodrick said it was already within the knowledge of all members who took an interest in Indian finance that India had a large number of railways worked by companies whose charter provided that when time had been allowed them to obtain the profits to which they were entitled the Indian taxpayers should resume their rights and claim their share of these profits. The time had arrived for taking over one or two undertakings. There was a loan now running from which the ordinary borrowing of the Government of India could be made for the extension of railways. The last loan was raised in 1901, and there was a previous loan in 1898. The present loan was for a larger amount than on previous occasions, because it was now time to purchase the Bombay and Baroda Railway. He could not give details, nor would it be desirable to do so. A margin was taken for the continuance of the policy of railway extensions, on which so strong and favourable a verdict was pronounced by both sides of the House the other evening. Their desire was to give India such advantage as British capital could give in the prudent development of its railway policy, and he did not doubt that when the Bill was before the House it would receive general assent. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Buchanan asked what was the amount of unexpended capital for railway purposes and the proportion of the £20,000,000 to be spent on the purchase of the Bombay-Baroda Railway and on further extension of railways in India. He allowed that the House generally was in favour of the railway policy of the Indian Government, and that it has proved on the whole profitable both financially and from a political and economical point of view; but they should be assured that a sufficient amount of money was included in this sum for the further development of new railways in those parts of the country, which were liable to famine. From the terms of the resolution it appeared that there were other purposes to which this loan was to be applied. What were these purposes, and did the Government contemplate the purchase of other railways?

Mr. Brodrick said the sum remaining over from the loan of 1898, at the time the Bill was drawn was £1,000,000, and from the loan for the service in India generally £7,400,000, that was of course subject to the charge for construction of railways really commenced, and for which the money had not been actually borrowed up to the present time. The Bengal Central Railway Company as well as the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway had come into contemplation this year for purchase. The Mahratta Railway, the Madras Railway, and others could be purchased in the future, although it had not yet been indicated whether the Secretary of State would do so. The other purposes which the loan covered were general purposes.

Mr. Gibson Bowles complained that the Committee were again in the serious position of discussing they knew not what. This always happened now in money committees. The old practice was not to make a motion which would fetter the House until the subject-matter was fully explained and discussed. A practice had grown up of dealing with enormous sums of money upon a proposition read from the Chair which few members heard and still fewer understood. Upon this proposals were passed through committee involving large sums of money. In the present instance the resolution involved no less a sum than 20 millions of money, and very few members of the Committee could repeat the statement to which they were asked to assent. He had often applied to Ministers when they brought forward resolutions of this kind to have a few slips prepared upon which the amounts and conditions might be stated.

Mr. Brodrick said he would have acted on the suggestion had he received it earlier.

Mr. Caldwell complained that the House had not the requisite information upon the proposals. The exact amount in reference to the Bombay and Baroda Railway might be omitted, but still there was much in relation to development of railways in India with which the Committee should be made acquainted. He would like to know what had been the amount of loss under the guarantee of the Bombay and Baroda line, how that line would be worked under agreement to purchase, and again how it was proposed that the money should be raised. The whole of this £20,000,000 could be raised in this country at 3 per cent. Why, then should half of it be raised in India at 3 1-2 per cent.?

Mr. Brodrick said he had no desire not to give information. They had alternative methods of purchasing this railway. To state in that House what would be the method that would be adopted, whether it would be by paying a particular sum or by creating a particular class of stock would lead to an amount of speculation which it would be impossible to contemplate for a moment. All they were now asking for was the authority of the House to exercise an option which was granted some years ago. They did not propose to raise the whole of the £20,000,000 at once. They could not put so large a loan on the market without creating a disturbance that they would all regret. No doubt there was a difference of a half per cent. between the rate in India and the rate in this country. On the other hand it was of the essence of good finance and the national prosperity of any country that a large amount of its indebtedness should be indebtedness to the country itself and not to foreigners. The Government had full regard to these points. They did not propose to issue £20 000 000 or anything like it, in a hurry.

Mr. Black said he agreed with the hon. member for King's Lynn that it was undesirable to proceed with that discussion without further information, and without any statement as to whether this loan was to be put on the market in the ordinary way, or whether it was to be issued not in exchange for cash in the market, but in the form of bonds for the purchase of this railway.

Mr. Brodrick said that was one of the points in regard to which it was desirable that the Government should have a free hand until they came to the completion of the negotiations.

Mr. Black said in that case the resolution should be delayed until they came to the completion of the negotiations. The resolution was agreed to.

LORD CURZON.

On Monday, June 26, Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received any intimation from Lord Curzon of his desire or intention to resign his post as Viceroy of India.

Mr. Brodrick: No, sir. There is no foundation for that report. (Hear, hear.)

THE MILITARY CHARGE FOR INDIA.

On Tuesday, June 27, Mr. Lambert asked the [illegible] India: Whether, seeing that [illegible] Secretary of State for [illegible] was a little [illegible] in 1901 the military charge for India [illegible] over £15,000,000, it having increased since then to over £20,500,000, the Government of India have signified their approval of this further increase of £2,440,000 per year in the military expenditure of India.

Mr. Brodrick: In 1900-1901, the net charge falling on the revenues of India for military services was £15,019,175; in 1905-1906 it is estimated at £20,711,900 including grants of £2,439,900 on reorganisation. These grants have been made in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India and include expenditure from an unspent balance brought forward from 1904-1905. It is contemplated that the expenditure on reorganisation will be at the rate of £2,000,000 a year for the next few years, and this will be in accordance with a proposal initiated by the Government of India.

THE TIBETAN TREATY.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Chinese Government have assented to the Tibetan Treaty; whether he can state what is the exact amount of the indemnity that is to be paid by the Tibetan people; and whether there are at present any British or Indian troops in occupation of Tibetan territory.

Mr. Brodrick: 1. The negotiations as to the adhesion of China to the Tibet convention are still proceeding. 2. The indemnity to be paid by Tibet is 25 lakhs of rupees, as stated in the declaration appended to the ratified copy of the Tibet convention, published at page 13 of the last Tibet Blue Book. 3. I am not aware of any change in the number of troops which I informed the hon. member on April 10 were being maintained in Tibetan territory—namely two and a half companies of native infantry in Chumbi and an escort of 50 men with the Trade Agent at Gyangtse.

Mr. Lambert: Can the right hon. gentleman say when the negotiations will end?

Mr. Brodrick: As the hon. member is aware things do not travel very quickly in China.

SIR E. ELLES.

Mr. MacVeagh asked if the Secretary of State for India had had his attention drawn to a statement in a Reuter telegram that Major-Gen. Sir E. Elles was under the impression that he had tendered his resignation and that it had been accepted. The General, it was stated, had proffered his resignation in certain conditions, and these having arisen the Secretary of State had considered it desirable to accept the resignation. Did the right hon. gentleman adhere to his statement that Sir E. Elles had not resigned.

Mr. Brodrick: The hon. member is perfectly right in saying that in a despatch which I have laid before the House General Sir E. Elles said that in certain eventualities he should tender his resignation. I have not yet heard that he has done so.

Mr. MacVeagh asked if there was no foundation for the statement that the right hon. gentleman had accepted the resignation.

Mr. Brodrick: I have nothing to add to my answer. I have given all the information I have.

LORD CURZON.

On Wednesday, June 28, Mr. Dalziel asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Viceroy of India had stated his intention of resigning his office in the event of the powers of the Commander-in-Chief being largely increased; whether any communication expressing dissatisfaction with the decision of the Government in this matter had been received from Lord Curzon; and whether the Secretary of State was in a position to give a denial to the report that the resignation of the Viceroy was [illegible]

Mr. Brodrick: The House is aware that the despatches placed before Parliament show that a difference of opinion has arisen between the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Governor General [illegible] with regard to certain points of Army [illegible] in India. I have nothing to add [illegible] been placed on the table of this House [illegible] say that in respect of certain questions [illegible] have arisen since the receipt [illegible] recent despatch conveying the decision of the Government on the question [illegible] between the two authorities in India a [illegible] has been received from the Viceroy [illegible] the Viceroy has [illegible]

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

M. DE WITTE APPOINTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

The appointment of M. de Witte as Chief of the Plenipotentiaries in place of M. Muravieff, who resigned, has been officially confirmed.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN WARSHIP RAISED.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Russian warship Novik has been raised.

EXECUTIONS AT ODESSA.

A Democratic Demonstration.

Twenty-four of the naval ringleaders in the disturbances at Odessa have been hanged. On the other hand, the Municipal Magistrates have acquitted 74 persons, arrested for robbery and incendiarism on the occasion of the great conflagration. A further 28 have only got six weeks' imprisonment. This is regarded as a political demonstration against bureaucracy.

THE UNREST IN THE CAUCASUS.

Suicide of Bomb Manufacturer.

LONDON, JULY 14.

An official communique published at St. Petersburg ascribes the outbreak, in the Caucasus to the Revolutionary Party at Tiflis and states that a bomb factory containing 28 bombs and 500 packets of dynamite and nitro-glycerine was discovered at Tiflis on the 11th instant.

Twelve arrests been made. The manufacturer committed suicide in prison.

THE FESTIVITIES IN FRANCE.

British Naval Officers in Paris.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Two hundred British Naval Officers from the fleet at Brest visited Paris to-day, sight-seeing in small groups.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Admiral May and other British Naval Officers were prominent at the great review at Longchamps, to-day, on the occasion of the celebration of the storming of the Bastile.

Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, presented Admiral May to President Loubet.

The British Officers at Brest likewise attended a review of Marines and seamen.

Much international enthusiasm was displayed.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

General Tumult.

AMNESTY BILL WRECKED.

LONDON, JULY 14.

During the debate in the French Chamber on the Amnesty Bill, the Nationalist member M. Lasies denounced the inclusion in the Amnesty of "the slow reptiles, General Andre had employed to spy on their comrades."

Uproar followed this remark and M. Berteaux, War Minister, who became greatly excited, refused after such an insult to longer support the Bill which mainly benefits the Nationalists.

The tumult becoming general the sitting was suspended.

On the resumption of the sitting M. Rouvier read a decree closing the session. The Bill is thus wrecked.

The Cabinet subsequently recommended President Loubet to pardon all whom the Bill would have benefited, but M. Deroulede and the others will probably not accept this.

LORD ROBERTS' STRICTURES ON THE ARMY.

The War Minister's Reply.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the Army Estimates, Mr. Arnold-Forster, referring to the strictures passed by Lord Roberts on the 10th inst. in the House of Lords on the Army, said that the strong dictum of Lord Roberts required some modification on examination. There had been a rapid and great improvement in the personnel, and in the organisation of every branch of the Army, since 1903, and, though there would be great difficulty in finding drafts for India, in the next two years, he was confident we were now on the road towards a satisfactory solution of the Indian drafting, which was the great and unique problem of the Army.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE IMPLACABLE.

Four More Deaths.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Four more men have died on the battleship Implacable from the bursting of the steam pipe.

THE BARETTO ESTATE FUND.

APPLICATION AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

Yesterday, at the High Court before Mr. Justice Bodilly, Mr. Hill, barrister, applied, on behalf of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, for the payment of the sum of one lakh of rupees lying in the hands of the Official Trustee of Bengal, which belongs to the Baretto estate and go to the Archbishop of Bombay, who had been appointed by the Bombay High Court as Trustee to the Charity School at Cavel, Bombay. The application will be resumed to-morrow.

THE CALCUTTA PORT BILL.

MERCANTILE REPRESENTATION.

With reference to the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Act 1890, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggests that the number of Commissioners should be increased to eighteen instead of seventeen and that the Chamber should be allowed to nominate six members instead of five as at present which would keep the proportion of the Chamber representatives in the same ratio as now existing, namely, one in three and also provide for a more adequate representation of the mercantile community in connection with the different branches of trade.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN PROSPECTS.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The rainfall of past three days has enormously improved the agricultural outlook throughout Upper [illegible]

MURDER OF A MAIL RUNNER.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT SEALDAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The Government Railway Police at Sealdah have received information that a murder of a postal mail runner, named Heeroo Dass, attended with the robbery of a postal bag containing a registered parcel and some currency notes was perpetrated on Monday morning, in the village of Jaguli Kanchrapara, a station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. On the day mentioned one Lookher Ahir, also a postal mail runner, left Kanchrapara Post Office with the postal mail bag; this man on arrival at the village of Monpur at 8 a.m., was relieved by the deceased, a resident of the village of Jaguli and nothing more was seen or heard of him until his body was found lying on the ground with his throat cut and without the mail bag about half a mile from Jaguli. The Government Railway and District Police, on receipt of the news, hastened to the scene and held a preliminary investigation into the matter which is still enveloped in mystery.

THE MARTINIERE SCHOOLS.

A FIGHT FOR SURPLUS FUNDS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

Before Mr. Justice Henderson at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Sinha applied on behalf of the Advocate-General in the matter of the will of late General Claude Martin and in the matter of La Martiniere College, Calcutta, for an order that the surplus, which had accumulated to the fund set apart by the testator for the relief of debtors and insolvents, amounting to about a lakh of rupees, should be paid over to the authorities of La Martiniere College, Calcutta, in order to enable them to carry out a scheme for secondary education, to erect a lavatory and to carry out certain repairs to the buildings. They also wanted Rs. 40,000 for purposes of expenditure and also to keep Rs. 30,000 as a floating balance to draw upon. They did not want money to add to their capital.

Counsel submitted that the surplus should be made over to the Calcutta Martiniere which was founded prior to the Lucknow Martiniere and was, therefore, entitled to more sympathy. Mr. Dunne appealed for the Lucknow Martiniere and submitted that the whole of the surplus should be made over to them as they were in great need of funds, without which they would not be able to carry on the school. The other side required the money to carry out certain improvements, but the needs of the Lucknow Martiniere were more pressing. His Lordship said that before he made any order, he required further materials with regard to the purpose for which the surplus was intended.

A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

On Thursday evening Mr. Hicks, an engineer in the firm of Messrs Burn and Co., accompanied by three others, left the Continental Hotel for Howrah to see a friend off at the Railway station. The gharry was driven at a rapid pace in order not to miss the train and on entering Red road it collided violently with a kerbstone with the result that the coachman and syce were thrown off and horses bolted in the direction of Government House. At this stage some of the occupants jumped out and one of them was somewhat severely hurt. Mr. Hicks climbed on to the coach box in order to secure the reins and bring the horses under control. But despite his efforts the gharry collided heavily with a lamp post near Government House and he was thrown to the ground with a great force. Mr. Hicks who was found to be unconscious and bleeding profusely from a wound on the base of the skull, was removed to Thompson's dispensary and was subsequently conveyed to the General Hospital where he died yesterday morning, without having regained consciousness.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Hoss, I. C. S., from leave is posted to the Punjab.

Lieutenant T. E. L. Bate, I. M. S., to be Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, in the Punjab.

Captain J. G. Swan, I. M. S., is posted to plague duty in the Punjab.

Surgeon General Grany, I. M. S. is posted permanently to Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army promotions:—The following Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—F. Priestley, 4th Cavalry; M. Thomson, 4th Gurkhas; and L. Herbert, 19th Punjabis.

I. M. S. Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. L. Bate to be Colonel.

The following are permitted to retire:—Lieut-Col G. T. Thomas I. M. S., Madras, with effect from 26th ultimo, Lieut-Col P. F. O'Connor I. M. S., Bengal, with effect from 13th instant. Major G T Mould I.M.S., Bengal, with effect from 28th instant, Lieut-Col J Grofts I.M.S with effect from 15th inst nt. Senior Assistant Surgeon S Pais with effect from 1st April last, and Sub-Conductor F. A Clift with effect from 16th March last.

Lieut.-Colonel Gleadowe Newcomen to be Commandant, United Provinces Light Horse.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Information has been received that N. and S. batteries (1st Brigade), Royal Horse Artillery, and the 78th, 81st and 82nd batteries (10th Brigade), Royal Field Artillery, from South Africa, and the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers from Mauritius will arrive at Bombay on the 9th February 1906. The 2nd battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, will leave Bombay for South Africa on the 16th February 1906. The 4th Hussars will probably leave Bombay for Durban about the middle of October.

The Divisional Store Officer, Burma, has been granted a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem for performance in the Burma Division of administrative duties carried out in commands by Directors of Contracts and Registration.

INDIA ARMY ORDERS.

Appointments.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—Intelligence Branch Quarter Master General's Department.—Major C. G. Stewart, D. S. O., Royal Field Artillery, to be Staff Captain vice Major J. M. Home, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, vacated. Dated 3rd April, 1905. Captain A. M. S. Elsmie, 56th Infantry, to officiate as Staff Captain, vice Captain J. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, on leave. Dated 13th June 1905.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Quetta Division, for 8 months on private affairs under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, (the first 90 days on privilege leave). Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Western Command, for 3 months on private affairs under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, (the first 60 days on privilege leave).

ARRIVALS, July 14.

Lieut A R Stewart, 124 Bal I, on leave from Loralai.
Captain Bartholomews, R F A, on transfer from England.
Lieut-Col F J Graeme, R G A, on leave from Aden.
Lieut A M Twiss, R E, on leave from Kirkee.
Capt W W Chaldecott, R R, on leave from Kirkee.
Capt H I B Span, the Welsh Regt, on leave from England.
Capt C Templer, Remount Dept., on leave from England.
Major R L Tottenham, Transport Registration, on leave from England.
Capt A M [illegible] Forbes, Scots Fus., on leave from Bareilly.
Captain F Gray, 8th Rifles on leave from England.

DEPARTURES, July 14.

Lieut G E P Davis, 110th M L I, on duty to Satara.
Lieut F G O Sanderson, 1st Bal. on duty to Quetta.
[illegible]

THE NEW EXPLOSIVES RULES.

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPT AT UNIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

A circular letter of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry is published transmitting for opinions a set of consolidated rules applicable to all Provinces in India to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. It explains that it has been represented to Government that great inconvenience is, at present, caused to firms dealing in explosives whose operation extend over several Provinces owing to the fact that they are required to refer to several sets of rules in the conduct of their business.

The proposed consolidated rules are to meet this complaint and also to reduce reference upon the subject to the Provincial and Central Governments. In framing the rules numerous minor amendments and alterations in the current provincial rules have been made and in many cases the existing rules have been completely recast and their general arrangement materially altered. The amendments proposed from time to time by the various local Governments have also been embodied, but the letter states that comparatively few changes have been made in the substance of the regulations otherwise than in the direction of relaxation and simplification. Suggestions on the rules are to be sent in by the 2nd of September next, the rules themselves were published in the "Gazette of India" last month. The letter concludes with a statement to the effect that when the consolidated rules come into force the existing Provincial Rules will be cancelled and no additions or alterations of the rules, which it is now proposed to issue, governing the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives, will be permissible without the express sanction of the Government of India. It is considered that the necessity for special rules applicable to particular local areas will seldom arise, but provision can be made for such cases by the insertion of provisions if necessary in the consolidated rules.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DESPATCH EXPECTED ON TUESDAY.

The business at to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council was after all merely formal, it being understood that the Despatch expected from home on the subject of the Indian Army Reorganisation has not yet arrived. Another meeting has been called, however, for Tuesday next.

All that was done to-day was (1) to submit the Court Fees' Act Amendment Bill to a Select Committee, Sir A. Arundel explaining that only minor and formal amendments had been suggested in it, by the various authorities consulted, and (2) to introduce the Indian Articles of War Amendment Bill, which Sir Edmond Elles explained was merely to give to Brigadiers the same powers under this Act as are already exercised by officers commanding districts, these two classes having now corresponding duties.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S WORKING.

The official report upon the working of the Indian Factories' Act in Assam, for 1904, is published and states that the provisions of this Act have been generally followed. It describes the sanitary arrangements as on the whole satisfactory and the health of the operatives good. No prosecutions were issued during the year, and only four minor accidents took place.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The Resolution of the Government of India upon the subject of the partition of Bengal is now unlikely to be issued until next week.

THE COMING ROYAL VISIT.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

In view of the forthcoming visit to India of Prince and Princess of Wales, the Viceroy's autumn tour will most probably be confined to visits to the Chiefs' Colleges and to inspect the arrangements for the reception of their Royal Highnesses at such centres as Delhi and Agra. Lord and Lady Curzon will afterwards proceed to Bombay to meet the Royal party.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 14.

The cricket match Poona Gymkhana versus Fergusson College was resumed to-day. The Gymkhana added ten more runs and completed their innings with 218. Fergusson College played rather pluckily and knocked 137 runs for their second venture. The match resulted in a win to the Gymkhana by 134 runs.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt Ling, b Kale	18	c Kalawade, b Mehendale	32
Capt Clarke, b L Mehendale	2	b Kalawade	73
Lt Airey, b L Mehendale	9	c Narawane, b Kale	21
Mr Holman, b Kale	8	b L Mehendale	11
Mr Hartley, c Kale, b Samel	6	b Kale	2
Col Stevens, c Kalawadi, b Kale	12	b S Mehendale	4
Lt Finlayson, c Samel, b L Mehendale	28	b L Mehendale	14
Mr O'leary, l-b-w L Mehendale	1	c Kale, b L Mehendale	38
G. W. Smith, l-b-w L Mehendale	0	b L Mehendale	0
Mr P I Bowers, b S Mehendale	0	b L Mehendale	3
Mr O M Yates, not out	1	not out	3
Extras	16	Extras	18
Total	95	Total	218

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G R Tambe, l-b-w Ling	0	c Moleay, b Airy	12
S Mehendale, b Holman	4	b Airy	6
S Narawane, b Ling	10	b Ling	64
N Samel, c Finlayson, b Holman	0	l-b-w, b Ling	28
K Power, b Ling	0	b Airy	4
S Vinchoorker, c Bowen, b Ling	0	not out	2
V Kalawade run out, b Ling	2	b Holman	4
J Thatte, b Ling	11	b Airy	0
S Ranade, b Holman	4	b Airy	2
V Kale l-b-w, b Ling	0	c Ling, b Holman	2
L Mehendale, not out	4	b Airy	7
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	40	Total	137

TRAVELLERS TALES.

DR. WILLIAM KERSHAW tells of awful conditions existing in Hindustan is the startling title line that arrests our attention in a Philadelphian newspaper: 1,400,000 children starve annually etc. etc. Coming to the text of the article we find Dr. William Kershaw described as an Indian of high caste and a professor in the University of Bombay. As one might expect, Dr. Kershaw's professoriat is not an exacting office; for he is represented as having spent three years in Russia studying the conditions of the poorer classes, on the top of which he is now making an apparently indefinite stay in the United States. Naturally one is quite prepared for the statement that the Indian ryots are far worse ground down than the Russian peasantry. The working classes in Russia are required to pay 30 per cent of their income to the Government, while the Indian serfs are subjected to a tax of from 40 to 45 per cent. These are the kind of pheasantries one has learned to expect when the travelling Indian or the India-returned missionary gets into the hands of the American journalist. But there is nothing to help us to understand how a high caste Hindu can have come by the un-Brahminic name of William Kershaw. That it is the baptismal title of a convert will not hold: seeing that one of the Professor's prime grievances is that the Indians, in addition to the taxes, are compelled to support 700 clergymen.

A REMARKABLE sight was witnessed recently by passengers in one of the down trains on the Uganda Railway, writes an "Express" correspondent to "the Colonizer." When passing Nairoli, the headquarters of the railway, a dense swarm of locusts, closely followed by an enormous flock of hawks, circling gracefully round in pursuit of their prey, was seen high up in the heavens. An even stranger sight, and one which told only too plainly of the havoc being wrought in their aerial ranks, was presented by the discarded wings of the locusts which fluttered to the ground like falling leaves. Not long ago, while proceeding from Lake Victoria to Mombassa, a train ran into a perfect bank of these destructive pests, which continued, with more or less density, for a distance of nearly forty miles. In some places they were between four and five [illegible] enough, the entire [illegible] of not more than [illegible] four-foot way. As [illegible] the train was [illegible] two hours [illegible]

ROAD-SIDE SHADE.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS TREES TO BE PLANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

A long Resolution of the Government of India is published over the signature of Mr. Wilson, Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, reviewing the results obtained in connection with the maintenance of avenues of trees along roadsides in the different provinces and suggesting to local Governments how the existing arrangements for such useful work may be improved. The Government of India recognise that owing to the differences of soil, climate and administration, the planting of roadside trees cannot be expected to proceed on uniform lines through ut India, and that the progress to be made must primarily depend on the initiative and resources of the local officers and bodies concerned. The resolution goes on to say that the Government of India are of opinion that the authority responsible for the construction and upkeep of any road upon which the provision of shade is required for the comfort of wayfarers should consider it almost as much its duty to maintain along the road a line of shade-giving trees as to keep the roadway and bridges in proper order. It should allot its funds accordingly and should not derive any net profit from the avenues formed until all the needs of the road under its charge in the matter of trees have been supplied.

The Resolution goes on to instance the profit annually cleared in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras from roadside trees and states that it is essential that the effort should be concentrated and properly directed and that the work of planting and tending the trees, should follow on a pre-arranged system.

Local Governments are requested to see that each district or public works division has a properly made out working plan passed by some responsible officer for the maintenance of roadside trees and a number of useful suggestions are made for encouraging the planting and preservation of avenues.

In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council trusts that the ravages caused by neglect and famine amongst roadside trees will be gradually but surely repaired and that the advantages which the present generation has reaped in the matter from the energy and foresight of its predecessors will be continued in even fuller measure to posterity.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

A GREAT INCREASE.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The opium revenue to date this season is shown by the monthly statement, published to-day, to be ten lakhs of rupees better than the estimate.

WASHWAY ON THE R. M. RAILWAY.

It is officially notified that owing to heavy rain the line between Lakhewali and Chak Fakhewala of the Rewari-Bhatinda-Fazilka Section of the Rajputana Malwa Railway was washed away on the morning of the 14th instant. The transhipment of passengers has been arranged for and through communication will, it is expected, be restored early.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 30TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 30th June. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Furness, Mr and Mrs G C	Rodda, Mr R H
Goswein, Mr S	Sutton, Miss
Harvey, Mrs W L	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bartholomew, Capt W	Gedmar, Lt A L
Banks, Mr	John, Mr A M
Boisogomoff, Mr J	Kidwal, Mr M H
Bose, Mr D N	Keogo, Mr W E
Baker, Mr C	Munrow, Mr I H
Bourrell, Mr Paul	MacDonnell, Lt H N F
Bhugri, Mr G M	Mocerley, Mr C M
Calcott, Capt W H	Prekasan, Mr T
Cary, Mr S B	Span, Capt H I B
Clarke, Mr S A	Stirling, Capt J D
Comfort, Mr H	Sanders, Mr S
Clifford, Mr R	Twiss, Lieut A M
Drummond, Mr G R	Tottenham, Major R L
Drew, Major A B H	Tredaway, Mr and Mrs
Golathorpe, Capt F H	Tempier, Capt C
Gott, Lieut-Col G A	Wutzler, Mr H
Gray, Capt F W B	Ward, Mr and Mrs G
Granger, Capt T A	Wister, Capt B

FROM BRINDISI.

Brown, Mr Einslie	Nicoll, Mr A
Fowler, Miss B I	Paris, Mr and Mrs G B
Gillan, Mr R W	Swan, Mr Peter
Gangolby, Mr B	Shaw, Mr W D
Holmes, Mr J M	

FROM PORT SAID

Stewart, Mr T B	Zalici, Mr N

FROM ADEN—Graime, Col and Mrs

PASSENGERS BY THE HOME-WARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, for Marseilles and London, with the Indian mails of 15th July:—

Akers Douglas Capt	Jackson Capt T D
Boyle Mr T H	Keir Col J L
Semple Capt John	King Mrs
Bowen Mr H R	Lyle Mrs H W
Berrie Mr W C K	Moffat Mr J S
Barrow Maj-Genl Sir E G, K C B	McConaghey Col J
Crombie Mr D C	McConaghey Capt M E
Clayton Mr J A	Mike Mrs C
Cook Mr J P	Oakes Mr
Darwood Mr J W	Potts Mrs
Dickie Mrs J E	Poole Mr
Duane Mr A M	Rabray Major
Deane Lt-Col Hon H A	Reynolds Mr M H
Dickinson Capt A T S	Simpson Mrs
Elliott Rev J A	Scott Rev T
Forbes Hon B A	Symons Capt T R
Fraser Dr J S	Sevy Mr S
Fisher Mr C P	Stewart Mr A E
Gilchrist Mr G W	Strange Maj R G
Gray Mr Geo D	Salmer Mr H T
Greenfield Maj Hume	Simpson Capt J C
Ghiasuddin Mr	Turner Mr R V
Gibbon Miss	Taylor Mr A B
Haegert Dr J F	Turio Mr J
Hopkins Mr H M R	Tydeman Mr E
Harris Mr and Mrs and 2 children	Vuna Mr O W
Jacob Mrs	Weuber Mr J
Jenner Mr O W	Weller Maj G H
	Watson Mr

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col E A Waller B	Mr D W Herbert Bo
Capt H C Beadon B	Major Geo G Henry CB commanding Meerut District
Capt S G Knox B	Lieut-Col C F Minchin DSO IA
Mr C W E Montgomerie B Cov	Lieut-Col S G D Smith RA
Mr G F Adams B	Major A L Pilleau 105 Mahratta L I
Mr D P Copeland B	Major T M Kirkwood 97 Deccan I
Mr H W Long B	Major G H Robertson 15 Lrs
Mr H A Close B	Major F A Loudon 78 Moplah Rifles
Mr J Delaney B	Major E St A Wake IA
Mr R Barton B	Major W L Conran IA
Mr J J McCann B	Lieut C H Mewbray 110 Mahratta L I
Mr E M Fullam B	Lieut E A Hewlett 14 Jat Lrs
Mr J L P Hogan B	Lieut M G Los 40 Pathans
Mr F W Carne B	Lieut A R B Shuttleworth STC
Mr W E Curry B	
Mr R Watson B	
Mr A K Jeffries B	
Mr A Thompson M Cov	
Mr A D Brown Bo Cov	
Mr I Ghosal Bo Cov	
Mr W H Main Bo	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut R A Lyall B 3 mo 15 days' furl	Mr E S Lloyd M Cov 3 weeks furl
Mr F L J Williamson B Cov 6 mo MC	Mr J E David M furl to Aug 5 1905
Mr A H Cuming B Cov 1 mo furl	Miss E Corkery Bo 6 mo MC
Mr G F Adams B leave on M C for 3 mo in continuation of privilege leave	Lieut C M MacMullen 35 Sikhs 2 mo MC
Mr W J Clear, B 2 mo MC	Second Lieut V G M McArthur Unattached List 4 mo MC
Mr H W Morrison B 10 days' extraordinary leave	Second Lieut F H C Burne R E 2 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col T H Sweeny IMS B	Major T M Kirkwood 97 Deccan I
Mr J H Cuming B Cov	Major R C Lyo 23 Sikh Prs
Mr J H A Ives B	Major W S Jacob 116 Mahrattas
Mr H W Morrison B	Capt S R Godkin IMS
Mr J P Dawson B	Lieut V R Cotter 53 Sikhs
Mr J E David M	Second Lieut H C Fielding 1st Royal Sussex Regt
Miss M Scott-Coward M	
Col F H Kelly R E	
Major K Chesney, 18 Tiwana Lrs	

THE S.S. PRAH.

PUT INTO BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The steamer Prah, Captain J. J. Painter, put back into Bombay harbour, owing to the stress of weather and shortage of coal, on Thursday evening. The vessel left Marmugoa on the 30th June, with a cargo of grain and seed, bound for Marseilles. During the voyage she encountered bad weather with heavy seas, in consequence of which the Captain thought he would not be able to reach Aden without [illegible]

THE CORPORATION AND ELECTRICITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your report of the proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at their meeting on May 4th last, in your issue "Overland Summary" of May 6th, and the very serious reflection against me contained therein, I must ask you to be good enough to give publicity to the enclosed copy of my reply addressed to the President of the Municipal Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

W. GENTRY BINGHAM,

80A Kings Road, Brighton, June 30th.

80A, King's Road, Brighton, England, June 30th.

To the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, C.I.E., President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I have seen in the public press of Bombay the reports of the proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at their meeting on May 4th last. I observe that the Corporation with only two dissentients adopted a Resolution to the effect "That Mr. W. . Bingham having failed to fulfil his obligations to the Corporation in respect of the payment of certain large sums duly demanded of him under clause 5 of the Agreement entered into on the 11th March, 1901, between the Corporation of the first part, the Commissioner of the second part, and the said W. G. Bingham of the third part and the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, as his guarantors, having duly made those payments and taken upon themselves the duties and obligations of "the Promoter" they are entitled to be recognised as such in place of Mr. Bingham."

You Sir, as the proposer of the resolution at the meeting of the Corporation on March 11, 1901 whereby the said Agreement with me was authorised by the Corporation, must be perfectly aware of the serious nature of the reflection upon me which the Corporation have thought proper to publish by the above resolution, and now entirely contrary to the truth is the charge that I have failed in any, even the slightest, of my obligations to the Bombay Corporation. You are aware of the whole of the circumstances which led to my consenting to enter into the Agreement of March 11, 1901; of how the Corporation were led into difficulties with the Bombay Tramways Company, how they were led to resolve upon buying the Tramway undertaking, how they found it impossible to obtain a satisfactory financial scheme until I made my offer on behalf of the British Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of India, how the Corporation were led by their legal advisers to refuse to enter into the Contract with that Company and how I was solicited by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, to allow myself personally to be substituted for the Pioneer Company in order to prevent the whole scheme of purchasing the Tramways from failing through for another seven years at least. You are aware also that it was not I who tendered the Brush Electrical Engineering Company as my guarantors, but the Corporation, who offered to grant me personally the concession on that Company's guarantee. When I say the Corporation, I should more properly say the then Municipal Commissioner, for I spoke to no member of the Corporation beside Mr. Harvey, except at the one Committee meeting I attended, when you, Sir, were present. It was at Mr. Harvey's solicitation that I consented to enter into this onerous Agreement, to, as he informed me, meet the wishes of the Corporation, and without which the policy of purchasing the tramways, which he had taken up and which he had persuaded the Corporation to adopt, would come to a dead lock. Indeed he might have said, had come even then to a dead lock as Messrs. Killick and Nixion, who had made the only other firm offer besides mine, had withdrawn that offer in a letter to the Commissioner dated the 28th February, 1901, as their principals considered the terms stipulated for by the Corporation for the purchase of the tramways were absolutely impossible for them to accept. Mr. Harvey did not inform me of this fact when on the 6th March, 1901, he induced me to agree to enter into the Contract in my own name, but you, Sir, did not share my ignorance and are therefore perfectly aware that it is solely due to my having taken this heavy responsibility on my own shoulders that the Bombay Corporation have it in their power to-day to acquire the tramways on any terms at all, let alone on terms which they admit to be highly advantageous to the city.

In view of that fact, it is going rather far to publicly accuse me of having failed to fulfil my obligations to the Corporation. If I may be allowed to express an opinion, I should say that the boot is distinctly upon the other leg. How have the Corporation fulfilled their obligations towards me? At the request of Mr. Harvey I gave a Power of Attorney to a firm of solicitors in Bombay to enable the Commissioner to deal with a representative of mine in my absence in all matters relating to the taking over of the tramways and other business connected with the Concession. Would it be believed that for more than three years I never heard a word from the Corporation, or Messrs Cragie Lynch and Owen to whom I gave this power of attorney? The first line I had was a request for payment of the Corporation's expenses in connection with the arbitration proceedings which they had never had the courtesy to inform me were even in progress. Sir, I cannot think that the citizens of Bombay will endorse the action of their Municipal representatives in thus ignoring, in such absolutely discourteous fashion, the person to whom the City is beholden for any power it possesses to acquire at the present time the control over its own street traffic which the Corporation and the late Municipal Commissioner were properly so anxious to obtain.

If the Corporation and the Commissioner had acted up to the spirit of their Agreement with me, I should long since have seen that the money was found to purchase the tramways and thus have prevented the litigation and delay that have taken place. Instead, they have chosen to treat me as of no account and even to keep secret from me their arrangements with the Brush Company. In a letter to Lord Curzon dated October 31st, 1904, I placed all the facts before the Government of India and asked it to free me from being further hampered by the Brush Company and the British Pioneer Company, when I pledged myself that the money for the purchase of the tramways should be immediately forthcoming. In one word I have had no recognition whatever from the Bombay Corporation whose favours are reserved for the Brush Company alone and yet the Corporation are under contract to me, who have I think the first claim to there consideration and support.

In this opinion I am strongly fortified by the opinion of counsel and I beg sir with all respect to you and the Corporation, to give you notice that my solicitors have received instructions to take immediate proceedings in the Bombay Courts, which will, I am satisfied, result in shewing that the charge made against me by the Corporation is contrary to the facts and that their high-handed proceedings in connection with their contract with me are wholly illegal and impossible to justify.—I have, etc,

W. GENTRY BINGHAM.

JOBBERY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the correspondence appearing in your journal in connection with the Vernacular Readers. I hold a brief for no particular firm, but I do most strongly protest against the irregular manner in which this contract has been given. Government contracts of any kind ought not to be given "sub rosa." It creates a bad precedent, and is open to abuse. The firm that has been presented with the contract may be respectable enough. That is not the point. For the credit of British commerce it is safe to say that no one firm holds a monopoly of respectability. The best firms always welcome competition, and seeing that the D. P. I. did not publicly invite tenders, and withheld those that were voluntarily submitted, one can only imagine that he was afraid of the verdict of Government being given against the firm he favoured. No sane person would endorse the policy of Government contracts being given privately. The scandal in connection with the Army Stores in South Africa would have been avoided if regular business methods had obtained. These contracts given privately and irregularly are mostly instances of Jobbery, and so public money is wasted to line the pockets of one or two favoured individuals.

I note with pleasure that the Text Book Revision Committee in Poona have a due sense of their responsibility in this matter and will not allow inferior and slipshod work to be foisted on the native schools.

Had the correspondence been published by Government the public could have judged for themselves of the conscientious work being done by this Committee. One and all are free from any suspicion of Jobbery.

No doubt the Committee would be more popular in certain quarters if they, like the proverbial sheep, were content to follow the Bellwether of the flock.—Yours, etc,

DOMINIE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When Vigorous Daunt wrote "Every citizen should therefore not only have the right to see that the money is not wasted, but also the right to tender for such contracts and earn the money for himself if possible" I most naturally concluded that Vigorous Daunt, being a citizen, was desirous of earning the money himself. But he claims to have written in the interests of the public. In India, the championing of the public interest by a disinterested and obscure individual is a rare thing, and this modest hero of the public is wronging it; he should not conceal himself behind a nom-de-plume, but let himself be known, and the public, I have no doubt, will receive the brave gentleman with open arms.

Vigorous Daunt is prone to err. When I said that the firm was one of the largest and most respectable in the English world, anybody could see that I meant there were others besides. By what method of reasoning then does Vigorous Daunt come to the conclusion that according to my argument all contracts should be given to this firm? I again state that the action of Government in selecting one of the largest and most respectable firms in the English world to do its work is wise and deserving of the approbation of every sane man. To invite tenders from "every citizen" would have meant an enormous amount of unnecessary work. But Vigorous Daunt does not see this.

W. E. THOMSON.

[It is pointed out to us that there is no such name as that of our correspondent in any local [illegible] society, but he writes from the office of a well-known commercial firm.—Ed. "B. G."]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 30.

LORD CURZON AND LORD KITCHENER.

I SUPPOSE the question that is uppermost in the minds of most of your readers is "what do people at home think about the decision of his Majesty's Government—for it is not fair to put the whole responsibility on the much-abused Mr. Brodrick—on the serious differences of opinion prevailing between the Governor-General in Council and the Commander-in-Chief?" It might be expected that a London correspondent would be able to answer such a question, but I find it somewhat difficult to explain clearly what the country as a whole thinks about this great quarrel. It will not be denied that with rare exceptions the provincial press of this country knows rather less about India than the London papers, the ignorance of which in such matters is self-confessed but, on the principle, I suppose of "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread" the country journals betray no such reluctance to express their views as is generally manifested by the Metropolitan dailies. One reason why we have not seen more comments on the Blue Book, issued last week, is I fear that our leading article writers have not had the time or the patience to read carefully and to study with its minutes the correspondence between the Home and Indian authorities. There is so much going on that if a Blue Book is not dealt with the same day by a newspaper, it is apt to be neglected later by the pressure of other events. Hence, so far as London is concerned, the "Times" is almost the only paper that seems to have got up the facts, and it seems unable to see its way to express a very clear view one way or the other. On Saturday last after having taken time to digest the despatches and minutes the "Times" describes the solution of the problem, if it be a solution propounded by Mr. Brodrick, and added:—"It is hoped that his arrangement gives the Commander-in-Chief the free hand which he deems essential for the adequate prosecution of his military reforms without opening the door to the constitutional mischiefs apprehended by the Viceroy. The responsibility which it imposes upon Lord Kitchener at his own request is so heavy that, with all the confidence which the nation reposes in his energy and in his genius, they can scarcely look forward without some anxiety to the experiment he has initiated. We believe that, on the whole, the decision of the Government is a wise decision, but, at the same time, we cannot make light of the strong arguments and the grave authorities arrayed against it." In a later and much shorter article the "Times" hopes that the alleged compromise may be such as to prevent the resignation of Lord Curzon—an eventuality which seems to have been thought in India, though not universally at home, as probable. When we remember the predictions that the two life-long friends, Mr. Brodrick and Lord Curzon, would work so harmoniously, one cannot repress a tendency to smile at the following remarks of the "Times":—"It is certainly to be regretted that, in this as in some other matters, Mr. Brodrick has shown a tendency to treat the Indian Government and the distinguished statesman who presides over it with less consideration than has usually been practised by those who have held the office of Secretary of State for India. Even those who in India disagree with the views, which Lord Curzon has so powerfully defended, agree with his supporters in regarding the tone adopted by Mr. Brodrick as unnecessarily harsh. We cannot believe that it was intentionally so, and we feel sure he will not have hesitated to take the necessary steps to remove the unfortunate impression he has produced." The writer on the "Times" goes on to say:—"Lord Curzon only returned to India six months ago, at the earnest request of the Imperial Government, to take up once more the heavy burden of Indian administration and carry forward the great work of reform which his ability and energy had initiated. It would be a very serious loss to India and to the Empire, were they to be prematurely deprived of his invaluable services. He himself has too high a sense of duty to allow his action to be governed merely by personal considerations, but it clearly behoves Ministers at home to do everything that lies in their power to diminish the difficulties of the position in which their action, however, right it may in substance have been, has placed him. None would wish this more earnestly, we are sure, than Lord Kitchener himself; and, if the compromise, which is reported to have been effected, has succeeded in reconciling one essential points the views of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Viceroy, we cannot doubt that the Imperial Government will welcome so happy a solution of the existing difficulties." Perhaps, at any rate, the Imperial Government did not seem to trouble much in their despatches to avoid the difficulties referred to. It is not without interest to note that such questions as have been asked in Parliament about this affair have not emanated from the Front Opposition Bench or from the few members in Parliament, of whom Sir Charles Dilke is one, who are accepted as authorities on Indian questions, but by members of a class which need not be further particularised. On the whole I verily believe that, in the House of Commons, Lord Curzon has as many, if not more, friends on the Liberal side than on the benches, he adorned in his Parliamentary days; and I am not thinking now entirely of the remarkable eulogy of his Viceroyalty recently pronounced by so prominent a member of the Opposition as Mr. Haldane. Sir Francis Younghusband has taken up the cudgels strongly for Lord Curzon and scolds the House of Commons for not having risen to the occasion. The House of Commons by the way is often told that the less it interferes in Indian matters the better, but I have noticed that those who are most fond of snubbing that assembly are only too glad to appeal for its aid, when it suits their own purpose, or, when they have any grievances requiring redress. But that is by the way. Sir Francis Younghusband is lost in amazement that "a question of supreme importance to the welfare of India, a question of high administration involving general principles upon which free discussion would be especially beneficial and within the competence of members, a question which has called forth deep and strong feeling in India should be allowed to pass almost unheeded. Either Parliamentary debate upon Indian questions is altogether unnecessary or it should take place on an occasion like this, when one man, coming to India without any previous experience either of the country or of central administration, seeks to upset the foundations of a system which has shown good results in the past, which is practically identical with the Japanese system now showing such marvellous results in the Far East, and, which is supported by a Viceroy of exceptional experience and his whole Council, mostly composed of men of long standing in India and including the military member who has two years' more military service than the Commander-in-Chief and a special experience, of central military administration which the Commander-in-Chief is only just gaining." Of course there will be those wicked enough to say that Sir F. Younghusband in thus so boldly entering the lists as the champion of Lord Curzon remembered that he had accounts to settle with Mr. Brodrick, but there are people who will say anything. If I might venture to criticise Sir F. Younghusband's charge against the House of Commons, I should say that it shows a certain want of knowledge, excusable perhaps in one who has been away from England so long. He admits that members were not in possession of all the facts, when the Indian Budget was debated—can it be that the Budget debate was fixed so early by the astute Mr. Balfour to avoid an inconvenient discussion—and it is difficult to see how the question could be raised except by way of a motion adjourning the House to call attention to a matter of urgent importance? In view of the business of the past few days, including the vote of censure on the War Stores Scandal, the Opposition could hardly have put forward such a motion and I should like to know the Ministerialist who would have dared to do so.

THE WAR STORES SCANDAL.

The Ministerial defeat in East Finsbury where a Conservative majority of 347 at the last General Election has been turned into a minority of 768 is in a measure due to Mr. Balfour's shilly-shallying over the Butler Report, but the Prime Minister has to some extent minimised the injury done to his party by the disclosures and his inept manner of meeting them in the first instance. He has made on the whole a most admirable choice of names for the Royal Commission. Indeed, almost the only complaint made against it is that it is an Athenæum Club Committee, meaning that it would be better for the addition of an element more accustomed to the ways of the shady characters of this imperfect world than the members of that famous institution are supposed to be. As one paper says, less of the Athenæum and more of Bow-street would have been preferable. "There ought to have been a contractor on the Commission" we are told, on the principle I suppose of a well-known proverb, though all contractors are not dishonest. Sir William Butler though his literary style as displayed in the report leaves something to be desired was badly treated by Ministers in the debate on Sir Robert Reid's motion and it seemed to be quite forgotten by Mr Balfour as well as Mr. Brodrick that this distinguished, though perhaps not always discreet, officer was not a self appointed chairman of the Committee, whose inquiries have had such a sensational ending. Had he been a common-informer he might have expected better treatment and I should think that if he is ever asked by Mr. Balfour's War Minister to undertake a similar investigation his answer will be more forcible than polite. Altogether the Government did not come particularly well out of the debate, and Mr. Balfour showed a flippancy that was scarcely becoming on such an occasion. [illegible]

criticised the member for Huddersfield for attacking General Lyttelton whose resignation was expected, but has not taken place. "Sir J. Woodhouse.—Had the right hon. gentleman been in the House he would have known that"—"Mr. Balfour.—I was in the House." "Sir J. Woodhouse.—"He would have known that the attack I made was against the Government for the appointment of an officer to supervise the administration in South Africa of these contracts and sales of stores who, upon his own evidence, which I quoted myself, proved his incompetence for the position. My charge was against the Government, not against him." Opposition cheers.) "Mr. Balfour.—I congratulate the hon. gentleman and those who cheer him on this felicitous distinction. (Laughter.) His attack is on the Government, but it is General Lyttelton, who is incompetent. I do not think the hon. member has gained by his interruption." Mr. Broderick made a "sotto voce" remark to the Prime Minister amid laughter. "Mr. Balfour—I am not sure which of the two officers he refers to." "An Hon. Member.—Because you were not here." "Mr. Balfour.—I was here, and I thoroughly enjoyed making the notes for the speech which I am now giving myself the satisfaction of making. I think it was the hon. gentleman opposite who quoted the view of Mr. Flynn upon Colonel Hipwell. Why should the hon. gentleman attack Colonel Hipwell?" "Sir J. Woodhouse.—I did not attack Colonel Hipwell." "Mr. Balfour.—He quoted very deprecatory observations on Colonel Hipwell." "Sir J. Woodhouse.—With great respect to the right hon. gentleman, I was proving an indictment against the Government for sending out to South Africa to have charge of these stores an incompetent officer. (Cheers and derisive laughter.) I wish it to be clearly understood that I did not call him incompetent. Your own officer whom you sent out called him incompetent." (Cheers.) "Mr. Balfour.—Precisely, the hon. gentleman quoted Mr. Flynn making derogatory observations on Colonel Hipwell. That is not attacking Colonel Hipwell, but the Government! I do not know whether he would in his own case accept that distinction. But does not the hon. gentleman think it would be fair to hear Colonel Hipwell on Mr. Flynn? (Laughter.) As Mr. Flynn appears to be a somewhat important member of the War Office Staff and was specially commissioned to visit South Africa on duty, this seems hardly a fair or dignified way of referring to him. The discussion with the exception of the three Ministers (Mr. Balfour, Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Arnold Forster) and Mr. Gibson Bowles was confined entirely to the Opposition side. The Government majority of 74 was a surprise not only to the Opposition, but to the Ministerialists. It only shows the futility of expecting to turn out this Government on a vote of censure, the favourite and almost sole weapon of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. However, to judge by the by-elections the doubtful generalship of the Opposition leaders does not seem to benefit the Government in the country, however much it helps them in the House of Commons.

THE MOTORISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

It is a sign of the times—this is not a pun—that the leading journal should have taken a very decided stand against motorists in the grievance which at this moment is disturbing so greatly that fraternity. I refer to the order which Lord Windsor, First Commissioner of Works, has had the courage to make prohibiting all motor vehicles from entering Hyde Park between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. until the close of the season. "Et tu, Brute" must have been the exclamation of a good many dwellers in Mayfair and Belgravia, when they opened the "Times" at their breakfast tables yesterday. For once at all events the most powerful daily organ of public opinion in this country—I had almost written the only powerful daily organ—is absolutely against an influential minority, and it speaks to them with candour that could not be exceeded by a journal that is always agen the classes. The "Times" takes as the text of its outspoken article the action of the House of Commons on Wednesday, when Mr. Soares's motion for leave to introduce a Bill raising the penalty for a first motor offence to a fine of £50 or a month's imprisonment was granted by the large majority of 161, i.e. 222 to 58. This division motorists are warned ought to be taken by them as an indication that the temper of the Legislature reflects rather closely that of the general public. I am glad that the "Times" points out that the demand, the growing demand, for more stringent legislation is not confined to the comparatively small number of people, who object to motorists, as they object to all change. As the "Times" says there is a widespread intention not to be any longer at the mercy of "road-hogs" among people who have no hostility to motoring properly conducted. Although they did not all dare to avow themselves in the division on Mr. Soares's motion, the motorists in the House of Commons are not insignificant in numbers and they have been very active in trying to upset Lord Windsor's very proper restrictions. Indeed, since the order was announced it has given rise to as many questions in Parliament as the War Stores Scandal and very many more than the great constitutional question that, as we learn from telegrams, is at present so greatly agitating you all in India. It is well-known that though the heavens should fall, members of the Legislature must have free access to the House of Commons. Some of these outraged motorists have tried to make out that Lord Windsor's ukase is an infringement of this recognised and jealously guarded right. But their efforts have only subjected them to derision. The "Times" hits the nail on the head, when it says:—"Motor-cars, we are often assured, have come to stay. The propulsion of all sorts of vehicles by mechanical power has come to stay, but the fashionable craze for motoring is not necessarily so permanent. The faster mechanical propulsion extends the sooner will the motor-car amusement lose its charms." And it is (as I unfortunately can testify from my own experience) these people who indulge in motoring as a means of killing time and saving themselves from the ennui which idleness breeds who are most inconsiderate to the despised pedestrians. It is a little unfortunate for those who are calling for Lord Windsor's head on a charger that their grievance should occur at the moment when the amiable Spanish chauffeur of Mr. H. Harmsworth has received his deserts. The "Times" is brutal enough to say that the sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour passed upon the man Corealbo by Mr. Justice Bray at Hartford Assizes has given general satisfaction. I may be still more brutal, but I think there will be greater satisfaction still when some owner is sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. I [illegible] it would not have been right to prosecute the owner, but there have been many instances—the Prime Minister of England can remember one or two—where the owner and not his servant ought to have been fined. I see that our old friend Mr. Galloway Weir provoked doubtless by the absurd and querulous questions of some of his honourable colleagues in the House is desirous of going one better than Lord Windsor. Would the First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Weir has asked, instead of excluding motors from Hyde Park for three hours every day consider the advisability of keeping them entirely out of all public parks under his control. The First Commissioner naturally is not prepared—just yet—to adopt this drastic remedy, but the pride of the Highlanders must have felt somewhat consoled when informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he will consider the expediency of placing a tax on motor-cars on a scale rising in proportion to their horse power.

INDIANS AND THE SOUDAN.

The gist of Sir Edward Sassoon's inquiry about the desirability of employing Indian coolies in the Soudan has been telegraphed to India, but it may be interesting to give the text of the question and answer. The former was as follows:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether in view of the scarcity of employment in India, and of the recorded disinclination of the Indian Government to countenance coolie importation into the Transvaal, he will consider the expediency of arranging with the Soudan Government for drafting Indian labour into the Soudan for the purpose of cotton culture and for the development of that country generally." Mr. Brodrick replied:—"I am not aware that employment is scarce in India; but, if the Soudan Government should desire to import Indian labour, and make an application to the Indian Government to that effect, it would receive due consideration." Sir Edward has apparently made a little slip about employment being scarce in India; I thought the complaint was that labour, not employment, is deficient at any rate for special industries, like tea cultivation, etc., and I hope that the wording of his question does not imply disapproval of the refusal it is more than a "disinclination"—of the Government of India to countenance coolie importation into the Transvaal. The hon. Baronet usually holds sensible views about Indian questions and I am reluctant to believe that he is in favour of India coming to the assistance of the British and foreign "Joburg" mining magnates until these gentry are prepared to treat our Indian fellow subjects in, I will not say, a Christianlike (for that would not perhaps appeal to some of the Transvaal taskmasters), but a civilised manner.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A coachman who gave evidence in the Abdy case said that on one occasion the respondent after lunching at a restaurant had said to him "Drive these—bays to, h—" and he had driven her up Regent-street to Brook-street. I will say nothing about Brook-street but as to Regent-street it might not inaptly be described as being at certain times of the day or rather night "like a certain place." By the way some of the older residents in Bombay will remember Sir William Abdy as a visitor to your city in the eighties and as an honorary member of the [illegible] stay in the Indian city of light. He seemed a quiet inoffensive man what I remember of him, then I can understand the description given of him by one of the reporters in the [illegible] Court. Sir William we are told "would pass for the president of a scientific society. His hair is iron-grey, [illegible] and beautifully parted in the middle, and he has a flowing patriarchal beard and spectacles of gold."

FATALLY WOUNDED WITH A SICKLE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Ganpat Walad Parshram, who was convicted by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in March last, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government pleader for the Crown.

The appellant Ganpat was committed for trial on a charge of murder in having caused the death of a woman named Luxmi by wounding her with a sickle, at Nasik, on the 3rd May last; and Saru widow of Narayen Khandu, of abetment of the offence. On the night of the 3rd May last, Luxmi was found lying seriously wounded in her house. She was the senior widow of Narayen Khandu, Yasu being the second and Saru the junior widow of the deceased. He had left a will empowering Saru, the junior widow to adopt. There were differences between the three widows, who lived together in their deceased husband's house after his death. They used all to sleep in one of the upper rooms. On the night of the 3rd May, Yesu was away, and Luxmi and Saru were sleeping in the house. About midnight one Wenubai, a relation, told the inmates to open the door, and Saru opened it. It was then seen that Saru and Luxmi were the only persons in the house, that Saru was unhurt, but that Luxmi had one hand practically cut off at the wrist and had received eighteen other injuries. The evidence shewed that the accused Ganpat appeared at the house soon after it was opened, and that he was immediately arrested and given in charge of the police. Blood stains were found on his clothing and hands and feet. The woman was sent to hospital, where she died. The injuries were not such as in the ordinary course of events, would cause death, and in the Sessions Court, the charge of grievous hurt was added. The question, said the Sessions Judge, was whether the accused Ganpat caused the injuries, and whether the woman Saru assisted him. Against Ganpat there was evidence to show that he was in the house before the injuries were inflicted and Luxmi declared in her statement before a magistrate that it was Ganpat who wounded her. Against Saru the case was different. No blood was found on her clothing; and there were circumstances strong against the theory that she held the woman's head or helped to gag her. The net result of all the considerations relating to Saru was to leave it a matter of pure conjecture whether she did or did not assist Ganpat. Agreeing with both the assessors, Mr. Heaton found that the charge of murder was not proved against either accused, and that no offence was proved against Saru, who was acquitted and discharged. The accused Ganpat was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Russell said: The evidence in this case, to our mind, points to only one conclusion, namely, that the accused caused the death of the woman. The learned Judge and one of the assessors have found that to be so, and we see no reason whatever for differing from their view. We therefore confirm the conviction and sentence.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

A KHOJA SUIT IN HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit in which Meherally Mooraj, a Khoja Mahomedan, prayed for a decree against his wife, Sakerkhanoobai, for the restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Company, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. E. Ghamat and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Raghvaya and Bhimjee, were for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that he married the defendant in 1901, and for some months they lived together at the plaintiff's house along with his mother and other members of his family. Subsequently during his absence from Bombay, defendant left his house at the instigation of her brother and took with her valuable ornaments and clothes. On plaintiff's return, he asked her to return, but she would not do so. Defendant, subsequently, gave birth to a child, which died when it was a few months old. As plaintiff was not informed of the child's illness he got annoyed and had a dispute with defendant's brother, which resulted in the latter filing a complaint against him, before a Magistrate for assault. In January 1903 plaintiff was coerced into signing an agreement and the complaint was withdrawn. Plaintiff stated that the recital in the agreement was absolutely untrue. He further averred that the agreement was not binding on him, that it was obtained from him against his will, and that it was also void as being contrary to public policy as providing for the future separation of husband and wife. The defendant subsequently, returned to the plaintiff and lived with him for nearly a year and gave birth to a son, which the plaintiff had not yet seen as the defendant kept it away from him. She, however, again without any justification left him and refused to return to him unless he severed all connection with his own mother and other relatives, which he declined to do. The plaintiff, therefore prayed for a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The defendant stated that, shortly after the marriage, the plaintiff and his mother began to illtreat her, and she put up with it for a considerable time. She subsequently, went to her mother's house where she gave birth to a child. Some time afterwards, the plaintiff asked her to return to him, but, as she was in a very weak state of health, she wanted to stay there a few days more. Two or three days later, he brought a number of hirelings and had her, her mother and brother assaulted by them. Her brother, thereupon, lodged a complaint, and the matter was settled through the intervention of several members of the jamat, and on plaintiff's giving an apology. In the beginning of the year 1903, she made a complaint to the "shettias" (leaders) of the jamat about her husband's conduct towards her; and on being satisfied about the truth of her complaint, they brought about a settlement between her and plaintiff, upon terms and conditions which were reduced into writing in the form of an agreement or award, and from this the plaintiff now sought to back out. The defendant further stated that, in accordance with one of the terms of the agreement, she lived in a separate room with plaintiff for eleven months and during that period he again illtreated her. She stated that she was willing to live with him as provided in the agreement, and said it was untrue that the agreement was signed by him under undue pressure.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held at their offices' Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. W. D. Sheppard the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Balchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkdas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

RESUMPTION OF LAND BY GOVERNMENT.

Consideration was given to the report of the special committee submitting, for approval of the Board, the draft of a letter making a representation to Government in connection with the Board's scheme No 5 against a method of procedure which involved the appropriation of large areas of land for railway purposes without regard to local interests or requirements.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said a stronger representation should be made to Government than the one submitted to them in the draft letter. He pointed out that the land referred to was a large triangular plot over a mile in length bounded by the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways and Matunga Road. He contended that the interests of the city should be guarded, for, if Government continued to resume land the Trust would have to re-consider the question of expending the city towards the North.

At the suggestion of some of the members, alterations were made in the draft representation, which so amended, was then adopted and the Board adjourned.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOOK CONTRACT.

The "Kesri" (Poona) July 11th writes:—We have already written a small article, from a preliminary view, about the contract of [illegible] Co., publishers of elementary books to be [illegible] D. P. I. When the [illegible] given to Messrs Macmillan firm the work of publishing [illegible] by the Hon. Mr. Balbodh Series etc. which could [illegible] to the English [illegible] we commented very severely on [illegible] copybooks, that in doing so he looked purely to the [illegible] done by his countrymen, thus intentionally depriving [illegible] natives of the profits. But this action deserves greater censure when we consider it in the light of the questions put by the Hon. Mr. Khare at the last meeting of the Local Legislative Council and the replies by the Government. Three English firms offered to do the aforesaid work in accordance with the conditions of the Government viz. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Messrs. Blackie and Son and Messrs. Longmans Green and Co. It appears that among these, the terms offered by Messrs Blackie and Longmans were more favourable than those of Messrs Macmillan and Co. But disregarding these offers, and not caring to call for tenders from other English publishers, the Educational Department gave all this work to Messrs. Macmillan and Co for a period of ten years. The Hon. Mr. Khare asked if that was a fact. The Government acknowledged these facts, but not only could not give satisfactory reasons for this, but also declined to publish the correspondence between the Director and the three firms. We think this refusal would result in creating a gross misunderstanding in the public. In the first place it was a mistake of the Director to favour Messrs. Macmillan and Co with the work notwithstanding the intention of the Government to encourage Indian industry. If it was to be given at all to an European firm it should have been given to the firm which proposed the most favourable terms after settling the terms definitely. But it appears that the Director failed to do this even. Of course this only strengthens our conviction that the whole thing was done with a view to profit the English firm at the cost of the natives and the silence of the Government [illegible] the suspicion stronger. It is not proper for the Educational Department to issue such orders. Our Educational Department has not been established to fill the pockets of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. It is still more absurd to get the vernacular books published by an English firm under unfavourable terms. Native printers and publishers should consider these matters and represent the case to the final authorities.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess [illegible], Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure [illegible] of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE FRENCH NOTE.

The "Petit Parisien" on June 23rd made the following announcement:—

Mr. Rouvier has requested the French Ambassadors in certain capitals to communicate the text of the Note presented to Prince Radolin yesterday to the Governments to which they are accredited. Lord Lansdowne assured M. Cambon of the complete identity of the views of the British Government with those expressed in M. Rouvier's Note.

M. Rouvier's Note, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," does not fulfill the expectations which appear to have been cherished by the German Government.

What was desired was that France should ignore the rights and obligations of her special position in Morocco and that she should tacitly renounce the recognition of that position which is contained in her agreements with England and Spain According to a semi-official statement Germany takes her stand upon the basis of international rights and interests, and will decline to discuss the special position of France except before the proposed Conference. The weakness of the German case lies in the fact that no Government except the German has dreamed of challenging the position of France on the agreements which she has concluded with the two most closely interested Powers—Great Britain and Spain. The attempt to invoke the interests of other Powers in behalf of the German action is therefore entirely gratuitous, and has not received the slightest encouragement in any non-German quarter. In this regard it would not be too much to speak of the practical isolation of Germany. The view now prevails in Berlin that the German negotiations with France will be more prolonged than had hitherto been anticipated.

The London correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says:—

The London Cabinet is doing everything in its power to avoid any thing likely to give Germany reason for accusing it of desiring to aggravate the quarrel, or to turn France against her neighbour.

An official of the German Foreign Office on June 23 fully confirmed the statement that the French Note on Morocco, which was communicated to the German Government, was so long that its telegraphic transmission from Paris to Berlin was considered to be impossible. Its closer perusal has revealed that it is even more unsatisfactory to Germany than was at first believed to be the case.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times," writing on June 25, says:—The whole German action has from the beginning borne the theatrical impress of the present regime. Only in this instance the authorities have been playing with fire in a way which was calculated to produce the conviction that they really desired a conflagration. In a year's time it will probably be explained in Berlin that the object of the German action was to test the strength and the significance of the Anglo-French 'entente' cordiale. It must be admitted that these German tests, like the Kruger telegram and the Imperial visit to Tangier, are very radical and thorough. They suggest the action of a man who applies fire to the houses of his neighbours, in order to see whether they will burn.

In the present instance there is reason to believe that the experiment is now approaching its conclusion. It has been shown that on both sides of the Channel the 'entente cordiale,' with all that it involves, forms a cardinal element of national policy.

One of the leading organs of communication between Prince Bulow and the 'bourgeoisie', the Vossische Zeitung" is daily hurling against Great Britain the accusation that a section of the British Press desires to precipitate war between Germany and France. Anything more untrue could not be invented or imagined. No intelligent Englishman can desire war between the two countries; first, because it is more than probable that, in the event of war, British participation would be inevitable and secondly, because, in spite of the growth of the German Navy, time is on the side of the preponderance of the Western Powers and of the alliances which they have concluded or are likely to conclude.

THE GERMAN REPLY.

The German reply to the French Note on Morocco was handed by Prince Radolin to M. Rouvier on June 27. It is a long document, and deals with the French Note point by point. According to a Berlin journal, it firmly upholds the principle of a free conference without previous agreement or limitations; but at the same time it recognises the special position of France in Morocco, and expresses the desire of Germany for a friendly understanding.

All accounts published here to-day, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times" on June 28, agree in representing the German Note to be characterised by exquisite politeness of form but, when the chaff is separated from the corn, what remains is the original standpoint of Germany—namely, a conference without a preliminary Franco-German agreement concerning its programme, at least not a written one. It is announced that there have been satisfactory conversations between M. Rouvier and Prince Radolin on the one hand and Prince Bulow and M. Bihourd on the other, in the course of which it seems to have been established that Germany had no intention of raising unpleasant questions at the conference of a nature to affect the Conventions which France has already concluded with other Powers. This has made the Government and their friends very jubilant, and what remains to be done is apparently looked upon as being more or less a question of form. And so it may be, but if the conference is to take place without any special engagement on the part of Germany to restrict the matters discussed to what is quite outside the Franco-English and Franco-Spanish agreements it will be impossible not to regard its acceptance as a success for German diplomacy involving the risk of an attempt to revise the Anglo-French "entente."

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S SPEECH TO THE ZEMSTVOS.

All the Russian newspapers have received the following circular from the Press Department of the Ministry of the Interior:—

The words pronounced by the Czar during his reception of members of the Zemstvos and municipalities having been incorrectly interpreted by a portion of the periodical Press, and several newspapers having even gone so far as to deduce therefrom the arbitrary conclusion that the Czar's words implied an extension of the Imperial Rescript of March 3, to the Minister of the Interior in the sense of a convocation of representatives of the people on the basis existing in constitutional countries of western Europe, whereas it was clearly shown in the Emperor's speech that the conditions of such convocation were to be passed on an order of things responding to Russian original principles, and his Majesty's words contain absolutely not the least indication of a possibility of modifying any fundamental laws of the empire. Consequently, the Central Administration for Press Affairs, by order of the Minister of the Interior, informs all publications appearing without censorship that the Emperor's words can be published only in the form in which they were reported in the "Official Messenger," without any additions, or abbreviations; and that, in order to prevent distortion of the significance of the imperial speech, it is found necessary to prohibit the publication in the Press of any kind of deductions or interpretations which do not accord with the direct and clear meaning of the Emperor's words.

The Minister of the Interior has forbidden the publication of the newspaper "Russ" for one month. The reason for the step is the publication by that journal of the famous petition from the Moscow Congress of Zemstvo and municipal delegates, which was presented to the Czar by the deputation from that Congress during its audience at Peterhof on June 19, and which was regarded by the authorities as disrespectful to his Majesty.

A semi-official statement is issued saying that the Czar upholds the necessity for the establishment of a consultative representative assembly corresponding to the needs of the country as set forth by the Zemstvo representatives.

CHAOS IN THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A letter written by one of the principal official authorities in St. Petersburg says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post," indicates that the most serious apprehensions are [illegible] practically in that capital as to the course of events [illegible]. All order in the [illegible] one goes to his [illegible]. The Admiralty, the [illegible] ceased, says the Foreign Office are not on [illegible] department [illegible], and any request made by the one War Office [illegible] other is ignored. Little or no official business is being conducted and we are all at the mercy of the military clique—Czar, Ministers, and all, Indeed it is nothing short of a military dictatorship and Monarch and Ministers may just as well be out of it.

ANARCHY IN POLAND.

The following Reuter telegrams indicate the state of affairs in Poland, where riot and anarchy are rampant:—

Lodz, June 24.—Yesterday was a day of terror here. The Social Democrats and the Jewish Bund were determined to avenge the death of the 57 persons killed in the rioting on Wednesday, and accordingly decided upon further disturbances. Thursday, the Feast of Corpus Christi, passed quietly, but during the night the workmen attacked the patrols, and in the fighting seven Cossacks and two officers were killed. One of the men was shot by a girl 13 years of age. At dawn on Friday barricades were hurriedly constructed in Jewish quarters. Men climbed on to the roofs, destroying the telephone wires, while others cut down the telegraph poles. All the street lamps were smashed by boys. During the morning barricades across the street increased in numbers, and two bombs were thrown from the crowd into the barracks killing and wounding 20 soldiers. At 11 o'clock the factory hands struck work. Cossacks, dragoons and infantry charged the crowds time after time and fired volley after volley. The workmen replied with revolvers from the doorways, windows, and roofs, while some poured vitriol upon the heads of the troops in the streets below. No less than 26 Government spirit shops were demolished. All day long the fighting continued. It was impossible to ascertain the exact number of killed, but it is believed that more than 2,000 persons were killed and wounded. The dead bodies were carried to the cemeteries in waggons by the military, but many dead and wounded are still lying about in the streets and courtyards.

Evening.—Shooting is still going on, and the Cossacks are robbing the dead of their jewels and money. A factory owner named Neumann has been killed by civilians.

Warsaw, June 24.—At Baloty, a suburb of Lodz, to-day, a young man threw a bomb into the Cossack barracks, by which four Cossacks were killed and 16 seriously wounded, while 23 horses were killed. The assailant escaped. In Konstantin Street a man fired from a window at a patrol killing a soldier. The other soldiers of the party fired four volleys into the house killing four men and two women, and seriously wounding 12 persons. The number killed yesterday and last night, so far as is known at present, was 224. Ninety-nine persons have been buried at the village of Doly and 125 at the village of Zarzew. At five o'clock this afternoon some soldiers shot and killed two women, a mother and daughter—near the gasworks.

June 25.—Five prominent citizens of Lodz this morning telegraphed to General Shustoff, commanding the troops in that city, asking for protection against the brutality of the soldiery, especially the Cossacks, who are continuing their ruthless slaughter. A particular instance is cited in which the Cossacks killed and robbed a servant of the millionaire M. Rosenblatt, who was carrying to the bank 1,000 roubles. [illegible] General promised to punish the [illegible] he would require the testimony of witnesses.

This morning in the suburb of Baluty, the Cossacks attacked a Jewish family of five persons who were going in a cab to the railway station. All of them were shot dead, as well as the driver of the vehicle. The inhabitants are fleeing for their lives, believing that no one is now safe from the violence of the military. To-day 12,000 persons left Lodz in trains, which were crowded to their utmost capacity. In the recent disturbances there have been destroyed altogether 35 Government alcohol stores.

Lodz, June 25.—Martial law has been proclaimed and order has now been restored. The workmen are returning to the factories. Up to the present the number of bodies buried of persons killed during the disturbances is 561. Of these 343 were those of Jews and 218 those of Christians. The number of wounded exceeds 700.

9 p. m.—A Cossack patrol was fired on to-day from behind the wall of the old Protestant cemetery. The troops thereupon rushed into the cemetery and killed four women, five men, and three children.

The officers of the Murom Dragoon Regiment called upon the commander of the troops and informed him, on behalf of the men, that they could not shoot down defenceless people. The regiment was immediately transferred to Wloclawek. The Governor-General of Warsaw has ordered an inquiry to be held.

Warsaw, June 26.—The Jewish quarters of the city are in full revolt. The shops and stores are closed and traffic has ceased. Tramcars have been overturned to form the nucleus of barricades, and crowds of excited people are assembling in the streets. Thirty-four battalions of infantry have arrived and serious bloodshed is feared. At nine o'clock last night a bomb was thrown at the carriage of M. Pavloff, Chief of Police at Czenstochowa, who, together with seven other persons, was seriously wounded.

Lodz, June 27.—At noon to-day some 200 Socialists met in the Zgierz forest near here. The authorities were informed of the gathering and sent a squadron of Cossacks to the place. The troopers drew a cordon round the place and opened fire on the crowd, 18 of whom were shot. The wounded were removed to hospitals in Lodz. The entire gathering was accounted for, 180 persons being arrested and taken to prison at Lenczyca, 20 miles distant.

Warsaw, June 27.—At nine o'clock this morning at the station of Widzewo, near Lodz, a drunken officer commanding a patrol of 50 Cossacks, ordered his men to fire on a passenger train. The Cossacks fire two volleys causing a panic among the passengers, all of whom fell flat on the floor, many being bruised. One woman was wounded by the shots fired.

NAVAL MUTINY.

WARSHIP SEIZED.—OFFICERS MURDERED.

The disaffection which has long been existent among the crews of the vessels forming the Black Sea fleet has come to a head. The battleship Kniaz Potemkin arrived on June 28 at Odessa from Sebastopol in possession of her crew, who had murdered their officers and cast the bodies overboard. A complaint regarding the quality of the food had resulted in one of the officers shooting a seaman dead. The ship's company then rose against their officers. The mutineers, fearing interference from the shore, trained the ship's guns on the town, and threatened bombardment. Later they seized a cargo of coal, which they transferred to their own vessel. The loyalty of the garrison is distrusted, and panic reigns in Odessa. At night the mob, siding with the mutineers, fired various offices and buildings on the quay, and the port of Odessa appears from the latest telegrams to be in a state of anarchy.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" writes at 9·20 P.M. on the 28th:—

The sinister state of affairs has developed since my former message. A disquieting report, which I give under all reserve, has been brought to the effect that four other battleships have mutinied at Sebastopol, and that two of them are on their way to join the Kniaz Potemkin.

This evening the Kniaz Potemkin, which had been carefully watched by the military and the townspeople during the whole of the afternoon, moved closer to the breakwater, with her heavy guns still trained on the city. This aggressive movement caused great excitement throughout the city, and added fuel to the disturbances which had already begun.

Two hours ago huge mob, excited, at the events of the day, broke through the military cordon which had been placed round the town to prevent disturbances, and looted two large Customs warehouses.

The post and telegraph offices, the city banks, and all public buildings have been strongly guarded by the military, and they were able to preserve them from the attacks of the rioters.

The night patrols have just been increased by 5,000 infantry and 1,200 Cossacks. The city is in a fever of apprehension and fear lest there should be a conspiracy between the naval mutineers and the social revolutionaries ashore, who are showing signs of great activity.

The population of Odessa, one of the most opulent of Russia cities, is about 430,000, nearly one-third being Jews. It is the fourth town of importance in Russia, and as the chief city and seaport on the Black Sea takes one-eight of the entire foreign trade of the empire. Wheat, for which Great Britain is the principal customer, is largely exported, while the naphtha trade is an important branch of industry. The town also possesses sugar refineries, steam flour mills, jute factories, iron and mechanical works, and colour, varnish, soap, candle, confectionery, and chemical works. The total annual exports amount to £11,000,000, while regard to imports Odessa is only second to St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian "Official Gazette" announces that Baron Fejervary tendered his resignation to the King on June 23, but that it was not accepted. The Fejervary Cabinet will, consequently, continue to administer Hungarian affairs in accordance with law.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the 'Petit Parisien,' says (according to Reuter) that he learns from an excellent source that the Emperor William a few days ago, in the course of a conversation with a representative of one of the Great Powers expressed himself to the following effect:—

At the cost of considerable sacrifices, which the nation bears patriotically, we keep up a powerful army always ready for action. Nevertheless, the mission which we assign to it is essentially a defensive one, for, in conformity with the peaceful spirit of the people, Germany will never take the initiative in aggression in Europe unless compelled to do so by weight of circumstances, which it would seem the advanced state of civilisation, reached by the nations surrounding us, is bound to render more and more improbable.

The verdict in the lawsuit regarding the succession to the Grand Ducal throne of Oldenburg was delivered on June 26. The action was brought by Count Alexander Weisburg against Frederic Augustus, the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, to compel the latter to recognise him as a prince of the Oldenburg dynasty. The lawsuit began in January, and judgment was delivered against Count Weisburg.

A "Reuter" telegram from Cape Town says that Marengo, the rebel leader, has attacked Capt. Siebert at Amoas in the Karas mountains, and captured all his ammunition and supplies, the Germans being defeated. The losses are reported to be heavy.

A telegram from the Cape Town correspondent of the "Times" says the message may be relied on as it comes from the headquarters of the Cape Police at Upington to the Colonial Government.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 19th July at 4-45 p. m. (weather permitting):—

1. Tent Pegging.—Horses.
2. Jumping Competition.—Ponies.
3. Needle and Thread Race.

Ladies nomination.—Horses or Ponies.

Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing; carrying a piece of thread, calico and a button; dismount, thread a needle, which will be given them by nomination who will then send the button on the calico, mount and return over same course. Button must be properly sewn on and must be handed to judges after arrival at winning [illegible].

Gentlemen must dismount 20 [illegible] ing ladies where [illegible]

4. Pig Sticking [illegible] Cheroot Race.
5. [illegible] Ladies Nomination.

[illegible] Competitors assemble dismounted. Light Cheroot open umbrella, mount and ride given course. First past post with cheroot alight and umbrella open to win.

6. Horse Scurry.
7. Pony Scurry.

Entries for scurries should be sent to The Hon'ble A. Hill, Trevor, 28, Esplanade Road by first post.

HIGH COURT.—July 15.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugwandas vs Oodheram Balkisson—K J Billimoria

23,01—Sorabji and J—Madusudhan Baghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

15-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Walji Madhowji and K

Long Causes

616-01—Mathubhai J M—Moreshwar Narayen vs Krishnarao Vinayekrao Rele vs—Chitnis and M.

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcoobverbai widow and others—Bhaishucker K and G.

449-03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Jaruwalla and another—Pestonjee K and K B Mehta

523-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

582-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R

883-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits

324,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishun Madgaskar and others.

762,03—Jamsetji and R—Raja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Pateli vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Pateli—Mulla and M.

654,04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

85-03—Chitnis and M—Sayana Shivu and others vs Bai Narsvobai widow and another—Payne and Co

503-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ayul and others by Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

76 05—Tyabji D and Co—Meheralli Mooraj vs Sakerkhanoobai—Raghavaya and B

8?4-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Datoobhoy Jetha and others vs Haji Goolam Hoosein Azam Payne and Co

557-04—F F Pavri Cawasjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others vs Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner and others Little and Co.

117 05—Madhewji and K—Chagpal Naranji and others vs Hunsraj Jadavji—Tyabji D and Co

131-05—M B Chothia Jesodabai widow and another vs Bhimji Ravji and others—Matubhoy J and M

657-04—Mulji and Co—Khatizabai alias Khatoobai widow vs Oosman Haji Abdul and others—Dikshit D and G

906 04—Mulla and M—Motibai widow vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co

[illegible]—[illegible] K and G Haridas Asanund and others vs Mitharam Chandumull and others Ardeser H D and Co

664-03—[illegible] J [illegible] Valivahu widow vs Parshotam Visram [illegible] and another vs—Dikshit D and S [illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Mr. Dalziel: With regard to the suggested modifications, may I ask (cries of "No, no") if Lord Curzon has intimated that in the event of his view not being adopted he will tender his resignation?

Mr. Brodrick made no reply.

Mr. Dalziel: I presume I may take it that is so? ("Order, order.")

Mr. Brodrick shook his head.

GENERAL ELLES.

Mr. MacVeagh asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any communication had reached the India Office on the subject of the resignation transfer, or recall of General Sir E. R Elles.

Mr. Brodrick: I have really nothing to add to the answer, I gave yesterday. I have had no communication on the subject except the despatch which was published to the House in which Sir E. Elles stated that he had, but a few months to serve, but if any changes were contemplated in his department, he would desire to offer his resignation. Those changes are contemplated, and, that being so, he will probably desire to offer his resignation. In that case care will be taken that he will not be the loser by any change.

Mr. MacVeagh: It was stated in the newspapers that General Elles has stated that he has resigned, and that he understands that his resignation has been accepted. Has he resigned, and does the Secretary for India understand that he has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted?

Mr. Brodrick. He has indicated his intention of resigning if certain changes were made. Since then I have received no communication from General Elles, but it has been intimated to the Government of India that certain changes will be made which will, no doubt, involve General Elles's resignation.

Mr. MacVeagh: Has any communication been received from Lord Kitchener on this matter?

No answer was given.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

On Thursday, June 29, Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the Viceroy had unconditionally accepted the proposals contained in the Secretary of State' despatch of May 31, or whether he had requested that certain modifications should be made in them before he could accept them; and what were the nature and extent of these suggested modifications.

Mr. Brodrick: I have nothing to add to what I stated yesterday on this subject.

Mr. Buchanan gave notice that he would repeat the question next week.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES IN WAR MATERIAL MANUFACTORIES.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Having regard to the fact that there are II factories in India engaged in the manufacture of war material, will be state the number of Europeans and Natives respectively employed in each factory.

Mr. Brodrick: I am unable to state the number of Europeans and Natives respectively employed in each factory, but the total number employed in all the II factories is as follows:—Europeans and Eurasians, 389; Natives, 14,152.

THE ROLT CASE.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet received from the Government of India report of the proceedings in the case of Imperator v. A. C Rolt, tried in the Calcutta High Court on Dec. 20; and will he lay papers on the subject upon the table of the House.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not received the report of the Government of India on the case.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR THE SOUDAN.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the scarcity of employment in India, and the recorded disinclination of the Indian Government to countenance coolie importation into the Transvaal, he will consider the expediency of arranging with the Soudan Government for drafting Indian labour in to the Soudan for the purpose of cotton culture and for the development of that country generally.

Mr. Brodrick: I am not aware that employment is scarce in India; but, if the Soudan Government should desire to import Indian labour, and make an application to the Indian Government to that effect, it would receive due consideration.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The rainfall of the past three days has enormously improved the agricultural outlook throughout Upper India. The telegraphic returns to-day published for the past week show the prices of food-grains still high, with a tendency upwards almost everywhere, but the change for the better, which has occurred with the penetration of the monsoon into the Punjab and the United Provinces, will, no doubt, shortly make itself felt in the food prices, the unerring barometer of the poorman's state in this country.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	20	30	20	73	20	9	15	52
Friday 11th July..........	0	7	0	17	0	0	0	0
Total	20	37	20	90	20	9	15	52
Total fall to 11th July '04	27	84	20	61	30	66	23	40
Total fall to 11th July '03	56	73	33	31	33	74	38	95

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	13th July and 14th July. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	5

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 7th July.

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	13	68	Khervadi	8	28
Raver	2	50	Nasik	9	21
Nimbora	4	84	Devlali	6	72
Bodwad	5	77	Gooti	18	67
Varangaon	4	10	Hotgi	1	7
Bhudli	4	7	Mohol	1	73
Jalgaon	4	24	Madha	3	4
Sairsoli	2	65	Barsi Jun c........	4	45
Mhasavad	5	2	Kem	4	25
Mahejit	6	0	Jeur	5	19
Pachora	7	16	Ponsivadi	3	14
Kajgaon	7	89	Diksal	2	2
Rajmans	10	22	Dhond	4	32
Chalisgaon	6	61	Talegaon	10	46
Nay ongri	9	22	Lonavla	23	57
Nandgaon	5	43	Neral	27	96
Manmad	2	74	Kasara	13	21
Las lgaon	4	92			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country the fall having been brisk at Akola, Bellary, Bangalore, Surat, Bombay, Belgaum, Mangalore, Karwar, Marmugao, Veraval, Jamnagar and Dwarka. The variations of pressure are generally small.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Cuddapah, Masulipatam and Hyderabad (Deccan) and 5° to 7° in defect at Sirsa, Cawnpore and Raipur; minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Masulipatam and Mangalore and 8° in defect at Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Twenty one stations report rain to-day the heaviest amount reported being 1·50" at Delhi [illegible] at Ratnagiri and 0·93" at Raipur. [illegible] the West Coast and in the Central [illegible]

Weather.—Local rain is likely [illegible] Provinces, over the Deccan and in Gujarat [illegible].

The s.s. Somali [illegible] left Lamoo on the 3rd, experienced from there to latitude [illegible] 51° F. at 4 a.m., on the 6th monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky and [illegible] sea and swell; thence to latitude 17° N. longitude 63° E., at 4 p.m. on the 10th strong monsoon blowing with moderate to strong gale, cloudy weather and a high sea and swell, thence to arrival in port on the 11th fresh to strong monsoon cloudy and a moderate sea and high swell.

N. LESLIE,

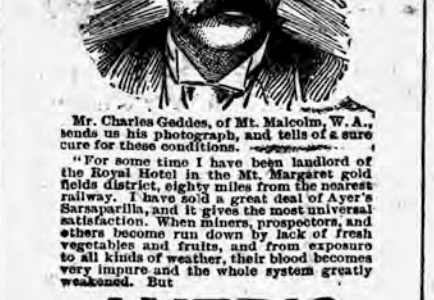
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma. ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.



Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.

"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilla. They are all vegetable, mild, sugar-coated, and easy to take.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, June 27.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Capt E L Reiss retires on retired pay.

14th (King's) Hussars—Capt and Brevet Major F R Lawrence, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt O S Cameron to be adjutant vice Major J Hay who vacated that appointment on promotion; Lieut J J McDonogh is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Second Lieut W Weatherbe to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 29 Royal Warrant Oct. 26, 1903.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt T M Wakefield is seconded while studying the Chinese language; Lieut F A Yorke from the Kent Royal Garrison Art. (Militia) to be second lieutenant.

Line Battalions.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut. G J Jackson to the lieutenant, vice R T K Auld, seconded.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. J L O Mansergh resigns his commission.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. R I B Johnson to be captain, vice C K Willes, retired.

The South Wales Borderers—Capt. C G Beauchamp to be major, vice H A Moore retired.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut. M A N Becher, from 3rd batt. the Norfolk Regt. (University candidate) to be second lieutenant.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. R H Chisholm resigns his commission.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Second Lieut. T F Dunbar to be lieutenant vice G R V Steward, promoted.

The East Surrey Regt.—Second Lieut. H W Glenn from the Royal Garrison Regt., to be second lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. L E Lushington retires on retired pay. Capt. and Brevet Major J J Asser to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. L E Lushington.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Second Lieut L A de Stage de Thoren, from the Royal Garrison Regt, to be second lieutenant, in succession to lieut E C Fane, resigned.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Second Lieut L A Haldane to be lieutenant, vice C N B Williams resigned.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—F O Grenfell (now lieutenants 9th (Queen's Royal Lancers), vice G J Acland Troyte, promoted; A J Hunter, vice A R Leith, promoted.

The Durham Light Inf.—Lieut R S Hamilton-Grace to be captain, vice Brevet Major B W L McMahon, promoted.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut N G Stewart Richardson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Second Lieut R D Gardiner to be lieutenant, vice N G Stewart-Richardson.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt and Brevet Major the Hon R F Carnegie retires on retired pay. Supernumerary Capt J R White, D S O, to be captain, vice the Hon R F Carnegie.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut Lord Arthur Vincent Hay, from 3rd batt, to be second lieutenants.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned majors are placed on retired pay:—A O Fitzgerald, F D Elderton, R I Power.

Staff.

Major J K Tod, 17th Hariana Lancers, to be a Staff captain at Head-Quarters vice Major H H H Dowding, the Essex Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Capt H S Pennell, V C, the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt), to be a Staff captain. The date of appointment of Major F R Lawrence, D S O, 14th (King's) Hussars, as a brigade-major, is May 24, 1905, and not as stated in the Gazette of June 23, 1905. Second Lieut (now Lieut) E S Ward, Grenadier Guards, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen V Hatton, C B, commanding in South China.

School of Gunnery.

Capt A E C Mayers, R A, to be an instructor, vice Major A S Jenour, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—R Macrae, M B; R D Murray, M B.

Army Ordnance Department.

Col T P Battersby, from supernumerary, to be an ordnance officer first class, vice Col E E Markwick retired.

Brevet.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—F G Delamain, 11th Prince of Wales's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse); C R H Hardy, the Cheshire Regt; E A F Carter, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt).

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col (local Brig-Gen) H P Leader 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) to be colonel.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col C F Stevens, Indian Army, an assistant adjutant-general, is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army. The undermentioned officers are granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement:—Risaldar-Major Muhammad Beg, Sardar Bahadur, 26th Light Cav; Subadar-Major Davasahaiam, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Risaldar Major Lal Khan Sardar Bahadur, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cav; Subadar-Major Waryan Singh, Sardar Bahadur 47th Sikhs; Subadar-Major Hastbir Gharti, sardar bahadur, 1st batt 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Goorkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles). Capt and Brevet Major G A C Webb, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Lieut F A Forster, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) is granted the local rank of captain, while employed as a captain in the Northern Nigeria Regt, West African Frontier Force; Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut J McDonald, the Welsh Regt., is granted the honorary rank of captain; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J Anderson, D S O, Army Service Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain.

Reserve of Officers.

M O Roberts, gentleman, late lieutenant Scots Guards to be lieutenant.

Admiralty, 27th June.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Vice-Admiral Edward Henry Meggs Davis, C M G has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 26th June. Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Rear-Admiral John Harvey Rainier to be Vice-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet, Captain Charles Henry Cross to be Rear-Admiral, in His Majesty's Fleet, Captain George Northmore Arthur Pollard to be Rear-Admiral on the Retired List.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Picton Phillipps to be Supernumerary to the Establishment on return from the Seconded List, Dated 1st July.

Admiralty, 28th June,

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—William Edward Griffiths and John Burn, Dated 27th June.

Admiralty 29th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Commander John Stanhope Clarke has been placed on the Retired List. To date 30th June.

The following promotions have been made, to date 30th June, Commanders to be Captains:—William Coldingham Masters Nicholson, Ralph Hudleston, Price Vaughan Lewes, D.S.O, Charles Arbuthnot Christian, Herbert Charles Campbell Da Costa, Ernest Humbert Grafton, John Franklin Parry, Albert Sumner Lafone, Laurence Eliot Power, John Scott Luard, Francis Fitzgerald Haworth-Booth, Cuthbert Edward Hunter-Brownlow Prince Webley Hope, [illegible] Hugh Henry Darby Keyes, Cecil [illegible] Victor Albert Stanley, [illegible], Lionel Halsey, and Edwyn Sinclair Alexander-Sinclair.

Lieutenants to be Commanders:—Francis Arthur Lavington Andrews, Godfrey Tuke, Charles Samuel Wills, Stanley Bernard Norfolk, Charles Pipon Beaty Pownall, Guy Montagu Marston, Ernest Henslowe, Oscar Matthew Makins, Louis Charles Stirling Woolcombe, Charles Tibbits, M V O, Percival Henry Warleigh, Eric Charrington, D S O, Robert Gwynne Corbett, Henry Cecil Carr James Rose Prince Hawksley, Bertram Sutton Evans, Richard Hyde Alan Cameron Bruce, Robert Neale Lawson, David Murray Anderson, Thomas Evans Crease, Francis Haines Marshall Jackson, James Uchtred Farie, Francis Herbert Mitchell and Cecil Maxwell Lefroy.

Sub Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Arthur Felton Crutchley, Charles Geoffrey Coleridge Sumner John Sinclair Morr ll, Harold Stedman Bavin, Francis Stuart McGachen Allan Robert Amitage Macdonald, Noel Everard Iremonger, Henry de Beauvoir Tupper, William Burrows, Charles [illegible]ley Polgnand, Francis Gordon Brickenden, Errol Manners, William Wybrow Hallwright, Walter James Sinclair Green, Thomas John Tibbury, Patrick Tosta Scully, George Miller James Buller Kitson, Cyril Prescott Franklin, Godfrey Bruce Cargill, Roy Bacchus Evelyn John James Southby Kenneth Adair Beattie, Godfrey Berkeley John Benyon, Frank Goodrich Terry, Gerald Cartmell Harrison, William Gabbett Ashton Shuttleworth, Thomas Kennedy Maxwell, Reginald Gregory, Henry Croker Pellow.

Admiralty 30th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 21st July, 1870—Commander Angus William Scott Doughlas has this day been promoted to the rank of Captain on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Assistant Paymasters have this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Frederick Charles Valentine Brown, Charles Russell Harvey, John Cecil Baker, Gerald Solfleet, Frederick Arthur Cornford and Edward Hawels Shearme.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 7th and 8th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Thursday morning, as will be seen by the scores; the shooting was not up to the mark Lee Corpl Lillywhite being the only one to get on a decent score.

The next shoot will be at 200 and 300 yards on Thursday, the 20th instant.

The following are the scores:—

	Score 900 yards
Lee-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol..........	33 a
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	28
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols................	27
Lee-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	27
Volunteer W C Hoare, G I P Ry Vols............	21
Gunner J Woodall, Bo Vol Artillery	15
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Volunteer R Samuel G I P Ry Vols	7
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol	4

a Winner of Spoon.

	Score 1,000 yards
Lee-Corporal F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	27 a
Cr-Sergt Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26 b
Lee-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol........	25
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	23
Volunteer R Samuel G I P Ry Vols	18
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	11
Gunner J Woodall, Bo Vol Artillery	6
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol................	0
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols............	0

a Handicapped 2 points Winner of Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 points

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

ALL OUR WATERPROOFS HAVE SEWN AND CEMENTED SEAMS.



THE "HENLEY" CLOAK.

THE "RAILWAY" COAT.

A stout Double Warp Wigan Drab Waterproof Coat, with Vulcanized face, very strong and durable, suitable for rough wear and Railway use. Guaranteed thoroughly serviceable and reliable in every way

As illustration.

All Sizes Rs. 8-12 Sewn Seams.

THE "HENLEY" CLOAK.

In Black and Khaki Paramatta as illustration for Civil or Military use, with Sword Slit, arm and leg Straps. Guaranteed Rainproof.

SPLENDID VALUE.

With Sewn Seams Rs. 18-8.

THE "ARMY" COAT.

Something entirely New made in Khaki Colour. Stout Twill Back and Vulcanised face. A very durable and reliable Coat, specially imported for Army wear; Smart and up-to-date.

In all sizes with sewn seams. Rs. 9-8.



THE "REGULATION."

THE "PROMENADE" COAT.

A very strong Paramatta Coat in Black and Khaki lined reverse Waterproof Coloured Check.

A thoroughly smart and useful coat for general wear.

In all sizes Rs. 12-14.

Withsewn seams, Flannel lined ventilated armpits

The "Cavalry" Regulation Paramatta Cloak.

Superior quality cloth, thoroughly reliable and serviceable, guaranteed quite waterproof and capable of standing the heaviest rains, fitted with swordslit, leg and arm straps. Treble cloth with double seam round the bottom, sewn and cemented seams.

Black and Khaki.

All Sizes Rs. 29-8.

Syces Capes.................. Rs. 2-12 and 3-8
Coachmen's Serge Coats... „ 6-14
Drab Waterproof Coats... „ 4-14
Cycling Capes .... „ 4-4 and 4-14

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON JUNE 30,

INFALLIBLE "BOX."

The forthcoming sale of Dickens MSS. is an event of note for those who treasure this class of relics. What most of us would appreciate even more, however, would be to hear the voice of the dead master, reading his own works. Unfortunately, he never spoke into a phonograph or a gramophone. Browning did, and his tones may be heard to-day and contemporary notabilities are coming to view the practice with favour. The day will come when possibly every eminent men will leave a record of his voice, as carefully as he now leaves his will. It would have been interesting to hear the two styles of Dickens. For a long time, when he came to one of Sam Weller's speeches, he seemed overcome with diffidence. A friend pointed out to him that these passages should be enunciated with more dash and spirit. Dickens said nothing, but the friend, hearing him later, noted with pleasure that the hint had been accepted, and the sallies produced with the spirit in which they were written; and in congratulating him remarked that he has always understood that he (Dickens) would never accept advice. On the contrary, said Dickens, calmly, I am always glad to be told if I am wrong, but up to the present I never have been wrong.

THE PRE-EMINENT DRILL.

With the weather so unsettled, and storms threatening, those who use telephones may be advised to put a cover over their instrument, if it be exposed to lightning. The present writer, during a recent storm, had his "call" interrupted by a flash and a pop, the latter like the bursting of an electric lamp. Lightning had struck either the plated forks upon which the telephone receiver hangs, or its number plate. There was a splash of flame, and no harm done, but it suggested possibilities. Lightning, when in the mood, has an ugly habit of drilling. It will drill the hardest rock—rock which would turn cold steel; and not only drill, but vitrify it. They have found in Cumberland channels thirty feet deep, and from two to four inches in circumference. The interior was hard and glazed where the solid substance had been melted by the stabbing flashes. Artificial experiment has shown that a tremendous shock from a battery will vitrify finely-powdered glass, but not feispar or quartz. The lightning, however, does it in the manner described—not in one place, but in many, showing that before striking the ground, it divided into several branches, each strong enough to penetrate and liquefy the solid rock.

BURIED FREAKS.

Dr. Tanner, who is to have himself buried for thirty days, to prove the sustaining power of the earth, has many rivals. They may not all elect to have themselves buried alive, but they believe in earth. They eat it. The burial plan, however, is commonly practised by Hindu fakirs. How they survive is one does not claim to know. But men are inurned in closed coffins, with lips and nostrils sealed, with limbs distorted. They remain in their tomb for thirty days or more, come out apparently dead, then get up and live again. Even that is a restful way of getting a living contrasted with the performances of the gentlemen who sit on tin-tacks and larger metal, or upraise the arms until they atrophy into fixity. Perhaps the strangest device is that of the fakir who lies down, places a mustard seed in a piece of earth upon his chin, and declines to move again until the seed has developed into a plant. What a mercy that the fakir does not plant his mustard seeds upon his chin in Fleet-Street or the Strand.

ANTIPATHIES.

The curious aversion which many people have for cats—Lord Roberts, by the way, is one of them—calls to mind some other strange antipathies. The sister of a well-known medical man has an unconquerable distaste for pananas; the mere odour of one will make her ill. Another has a repugnance for honey, so much so, indeed, that a doctor surreptitiously mixing some in an ointment which he applied to the victim's arm, produced such distressing results that the salve had at once to be removed. Boyle once had a servant who bled at the gums at the sound of the sharpening of a knife or the tearing of paper. The ringing of a bell was too much for another—a peal of bells always makes this writer desperately unhappy, albeit every other form of music is a delight. There was an Earl of Lauderdale different from all the rest of mankind; he loved the mewing of a cat, but the sweetest strains of music caused him a feeling of irresistible loathing.

VAGARIES.

A high-class American journal has quite a pretty little note upon pleasant British characteristics, apropos of "Old Tom Morris of St. Andrews," and of the genial spirit which prompted the presenting of £5000 to Dr. W. G. Grace a few years ago. The spirit may be well enough; but as to these presentations the pettiest in consistency is shown. At about the time that W. G.'s was made, a Blackburn man, who for thirty years had played for the East Lancashire club, completed his hundred centuries in local cricket. His admirers signalised the event by presenting him with £100 with which he was to buy himself what he chose. Up rose the local cricket authority: "This man by his acceptance of £100 becomes a professional, and must play as such!" The "professional cricketer," if you please, was a prosperous corn merchant. Does it not sound too absurd? But a similar thing happened the other day. W. J. Bancroft, the Welsh Rugby International, has been declared a professional footballer because he has been presented with £300 upon retiring from the game. And yet the Australian cricketers, who pool and divide among themselves their share of the "gate money" in England, are amateurs.

THE APE OF DEATH.

It is all very well for Mr. Edison to urge that we should sleep for only three hours out of the twenty-four. It may serve for him. He is a phenomenon, who works for eight-and-forty hours at a stretch, then gets up and says, Isn't it about time we had some lunch?" His ability to do without sleep is one of the exceptions which prove the rule. The world has, on the whole, been run, not by men who can go sleepless, but who best could sleep at will. Napoleon and Wellington were alike in this. The Duke could plan a battle upon which the fate of Europe depended, then drop down on to a horse-rug and in two minutes be fast asleep. Napoleon had reduced his sleeping to a system. All the projects which excited him he used in fancy to relegate to definite positions in his brain, and as each was disposed of for the moment it would be shut down and forgotten; and when he wished to sleep he would simply shut down the last lid of his mind—and snore.

REJUVENATION.

It was Cobden's boast that he could sleep at will. Said he: If I had not had the faculty of sleeping like a dead fish, in five minutes after the most exciting mental effort and with the certainty of having oblivion for six consecutive hours, I should not have been alive now. Gladstone's sovereign rules were deliberate mastication of his food and always eight hours sleep. So important was this latter consideration that he would never compose anything after six o'clock at night, as to do so would affect his sleep. Some of us would never die if granted as liberal an allowance of assured rest each night. Bright composed his speeches in bed; that tremendous oration with the angel of death and all complete was thought out under his nightcap. Dr. Dollinger, cursed by insomnia, learnt by heart three books of the Odyssey, when seventy years of age, in order to be able to say them over to himself in the silent watches of the night. Thiers was one of the men to whom much sleep—and no less—meant life. He fell fast asleep when discussing with Lord Granville matters of vital interest to France during the Franco-Prussian war. Granville diplomatically upset the fireirons, and negotiations proceeded.

AN OMNIBUS VOTE.

Mr. Balfour complains that to submit a vote of censure upon the Government now while a Royal Commission has yet to inquire into the War Store scandals is to put the cart before the horse. Upon a very famous earlier occasion the matter was quite the opposite. Mr. Roebuck's attack upon Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, divided into no fewer than forty headings and occupying five full pages of the Votes, embraced every item of foreign policy which had been discussed in the House for the preceding three-and-twenty years! One hopes that the present instance will not make as heavy a demand upon the resources of those behind the scenes as happened upon the occasion under observation.

MILES OF MSS.

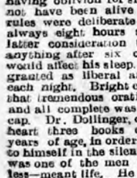
The debate lasted four nights. Then Palmerston had to reply. It was his famous "Civis Romanus sum" speech, the finest performance he ever accomplished. How had he got up all his amazing array of facts? The whole staff in the library of the Foreign Office had been set to work to look up precedents, history, parallels, and what not. Not a tithe of the information needed was in print. The bulk of the information came from between two thousand and three thousand volumes of MSS., each of which had to be gone over to find ammunition for that historic reply.

WHERE IS LONDON BRIDGE?

Supposing Macaulay's New Zealander did cast round to a broken span of London Bridge from which to view the ruins of St. Paul's—which bridge would he choose? He might just as well go to Blackfriars which it has this week been decided to widen in order to carry the projected tramway; he might just as well perch there as anywhere else. For there is properly no London Bridge. That which all the world knows by that title is really Trafalgar Bridge. In a wave of enthusiasm that name was given to the structure which we all know by its more familiar designation. But to attempt after all these centuries to call London Bridge by any other name than that which it has always borne—this present one and its predecessors—is as hopeless as it would have been to re-christen London Baden-Powell on Mafeking night.

ONE of the students at Eton College, H. R. Merton, major, died on June 21st afternoon from typhoid fever, which he contracted during the Easter vacation. His brother, R. R. Merton, minor, was also down with the disease at the college, while Mrs. Merton and a maid had been attacked at their own home. For over a month the deceased was medically attended, but despite all efforts the attack proved fatal.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2/9. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note

There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of the other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further

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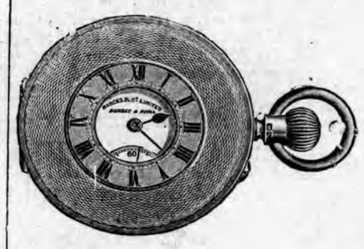
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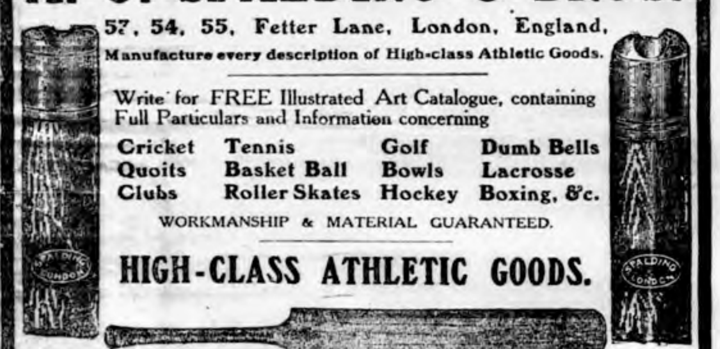
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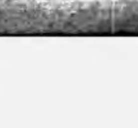
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